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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,525—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Lansborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
M.L. VICTORIA	6957	E. Crewe	19th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,262	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 602.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. POSEIDON		5,873	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,139	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	3,630	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th April. 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,340	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 185.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class Rs. 500
,, ,, ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,, 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—
7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamaria and Dharamtar.
N.B.—Light refreshments including Wines only supplied by the Caterer on Board, No Meals.
Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 5th April.

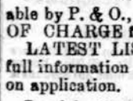
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
S.S. FAZILKA, 4,152 Tons, on or about 10th April.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 27th March, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	14th April 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of 5,000 Designs of latest fashions of
JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, &C., &C.
☞ GENT'S STUDS, LINKS, SIGNETS AND CHAINS.
Catalogue free on application.
THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,
MAX MINCK & CO., Lahore.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

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ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65
781	Painting a la Watteau	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ,, 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA. FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's,
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's,

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1902.

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an Indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods. Otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company.

No. 23 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that LADY JANBAI, widow of SIR THARIA TOPAN, deceased of Bombay Khoja Ismaitaent, has contracted to Mortgage the undermentioned properties belonging to the Estate of Sir Tharia Topan, which she has recently agreed to purchase from the Receiver of that Estate. All persons having any claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Inheritance, Attachment, Lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to us in writing at our office at the old Secretariat, at Apollo street, bombay, within 10 days from this day otherwise the Mortgage may be completed without reference to any such claim.

PROPERTY ON NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

1. All that piece of Government Leasehold Land and Buildings on the North-Western side of Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, containing 3723 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85, New No. A 1643, and under old survey No. 1-29 and new survey No 7229, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3347, Street No. 2.

PROPERTY IN PAREL ROAD.

2. All that piece of land on the East side of Parel Road, Chinch Pooji, with two Bungalows containing 2120 square yards, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under No. 606,

PROPERTY IN SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET OR SAMUEL STREET.

3. All that piece of Government land containing 113 1-3 square yards, with the House thereon in Shamji Hussaji or Samuel Street and which is registered by the Collector nder Old No. 1239, New No. 7327, old Survey No. 211 and New Survey No. 2899, and is Assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1675, Street Nos. 253, 2.5, Shamjee Hussaji Street.

PROPERTY IN SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET OR SAMUEL STREET.

4. All that piece of Government Ground with buildings thereon on the West side of Shamji Hussaji Street, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1259, containing 104 7-9, square yards.

PROPERTY IN CHUTREE SARUNG STREET.

5. All that Fazendari land with the buildings thereon fronting on the South side of Nisnadaracna Pada, commonly called Knuduck or Chutree Sarang Street and formerly assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 46, and which piece of land measures about 111 square yards.—Dated the 2rd of April, 1902.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for the proposed Mortgagees.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COINS, &c.

By order of N W Kemp, Esq. Acting Official Assignee, H C Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1902, at 2-30 p. m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of Gold and Silver Ornaments, Coins, &c, viz:—gold chain, mangal sutras, phool, ring, patlee, wreath of two strings, lot of silver and copper coins, dollar note, silver wire, lunger, todas, pearl earrings, silver lota. German silver thalis, ivory patlees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell bona-fide to the highest bidder in Sassoon Buildings, Fort, adjoining Cutler and Palmer's, and opposite to H. M's Mint, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P. M, a small but valuable library of books and a few pieces of household furniture, valuable steel engravings, chromos, and oil paintings, crockery, a Singer's nearly new sewing machine, two grand pianos, 2 banjos, 1 guitar, and a mandoline, revolvers, &c, a ship's chronometer by Trench Royal Exchange, London Hall and vestibule clocks, some silver watches, 2 goat's bicycles and some fox and other terrier, and some dog pups, ages varying from 2 to 11 months.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also the household furniture of a deceased Parsee Gentleman, consisting of open carved sofas, round and pier tables, marble top round tables, chairs, sewing machine, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing tables, etc., etc.

1 Graphophone with 24 rollers.
1 English revolving top writing table in very good order.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram in good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature breughem.
1 grey Arab, 14-3, aged, quiet in S and D. harness.
1 flea bitten Arab, 14-3, aged, quiet in S and D harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1 hands, 7 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

The property of a gentleman proceeding home—

1 English-built single-seated rubber tyred brougham by "T. H. Gill" with a pair of handsome well matched chestnut Arab geldings, 6 years, 14-2 1-2 hands, quiet in harness and settee; double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, AND GOLD REPEATER WATCHES SET WITH DIAMOND, BY McCABE AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Ba Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 12th inst at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remaining Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, emerald, diamond and ruby rings, diamonds necklaces, brilliant and emerald bracelet, large and small emerald earrings brilliant earrings, repeater gold watches set with full diamonds on sides by McCabe and others, &c.

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Meadows Street, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, near Olympia, "RUSTOM VILLA," built 1900, Minton Tiled, Drawing, Dining and fine Bed Rooms, neatly furnished, nice Garden. Rent Rs 1,000. Apply DOSABHOY H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

TO LET.—TOP FLAT of BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, vacated by Mr. Christiansen. Rent Rs. 150. Apply H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WANTED an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS with good references. Must be accomplished. Apply Box "No. 381 A" Advt. Dept "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT in a Mill either B.A., B.Sc., L.C.E., or L.T.M. (with some University training). Ample, with references, to Box "No. 335 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "155 M." Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATER-PROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Accnts), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C.S.I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received, English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Artistons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1902, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. Solomon as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 14th April, 1902, to MONDAY, the 28th April, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th March, 1902.

BURMA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—European Temporary ENGINEERS for the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, Burma.

Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st May, 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engr., P. W. Dept., Burma.

Rangoon, March, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 250 OF 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR ..... Plaintiff
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Horaby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No 59, New No 15991, and New Survey No 1-8467, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Muraban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying and being at the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No, 628, Collector's New No. 2900, Old Survey No. 1-1188 and New Survey No. 1623, together with the several messuage tenements, shawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1238 and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239 and Street Nos. 71-7, Ward No. 1240 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241 and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 51 1127 and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1243 and Street No. (2), Ward No. 1244 and Street No. (3) Ward No. 1248 and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1253 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236 and Street No 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1233 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hunuman Street and partly by the property of Lalluchai Gulabhai and on the south by the New Hunuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bnabha and Damcder Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Doraoji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6, Municipal Tansa Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each,

25, Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17. Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
8. Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited,
7. Ds entures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1. Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Perroo Mahomed Mills Company Limited
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.
15. Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.
11. Shares of the Wadhan Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
14. Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
12. Soares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ltd.
50. Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.
10. Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited.
5. Shares of the Appoloid Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Jauj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902. AND THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 13 LINED,

— OR A —

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

— OR A —

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.		125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„	100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„	75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„	50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„	25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„	10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„	1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHIER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,

[Dharamtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Maudalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
10, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTHER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES' LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 1, 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bomb

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED AUSTRIAN CRYSTAL SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Shed, on account of the concerned ex s.s. Nord—

BOGY } 30 bags Austrian crystal sugar damaged by M H & Co. } sea water.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized upright Boudoir piano by Soundy and Co., rubber tyred victoria by Frederick Selby & Co., rich hall clock, ornaments, wind proof lamps, Brussel's carpets ect. etc., the property of Captain W. F. NEWNHAM.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 1,103 BUNDLES CEILING BOARDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown No. 148, at the corner of Thana Street, and Frere Road, Port Trust Estate, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolgafoor Ahmedsaheb—

1,103 bundles containing 4,412 ceiling boards, 6 inches wide and 3-8, 1-2 and 3-4 inch thick about 25 tons.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of E. D. Sassoon Mill, at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowki Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of dining table, chairs, side board, drawing room sofas and chairs, marble top tables, cabinets, mirror door almira, Sin-gapore cane furniture, bedsteads, pictures, windproof lamps, plateware, crockery and glassware, carpets, gent's bicycle etc., the propertyof R. SHUTT Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of G. P. SHARLING, Esq., consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, handsome cabinets and chiffoniers, bedstead clothes press, chest of drawers, almyra, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, etc.

1 Edison's Home phonograph with 35 cylinders.

At 2 P.M.

Lady's and gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 capital light cee and under-spring canoe barouche, painted and lined green, patent axles and lamps.

1 Strong-built victoria.

1 Second-hand vis-a-vis

1 French polished office shigram.

1 dos-le-seated brougham.

1 bay waler mare 4 years old, going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WHITE BORDERED NAINSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Goculdas Sewji and on account and at the risk of Messrs Churchill and Hoosein—

Ex. s.s. Stanley Hall.

P. 119 C. H. out of 245—5 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s. City of Lucknow.

P 119 C.H. out of 1675—14 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks 39 inches No. 9850.

P. 119 C.H. out of 31-45—14 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250,

Ex. s.s. Aston Hall

P 119 C. H. 46-61—15 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 9800,

210 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches. Nos 8250 and 98 90.

The above goods have been found on survey to be short of the stamped lengths of 22 yards,

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rear House Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware sweet-toned walnutwood Grand cottage piano, by J. P. Lindner and Son, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, ice box by Boston, lady's and gent's bicycles, handsome victoria, powerful bag waler mare, 2 sets harness rich table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, carpets etc., the property of H. J. IMRIE Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFOED & CO.

Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel :—

A quantity of oil and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of inches, chairs, cranes, hoop iron, steel files, copper screens, rice, packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, hose pipes, lamp barrows, police belts, glass globes, manila ropes, broken casks, clocks, coir matting, water tanks, old clothing, cloth cutting scrap papers, printing machine, scrap bolts and nuts, iron pulley blocks, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE of all the Machinery in one lot and all the Leasehold Lands and Buildings in another of the Mill belonging to the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Wari Bunder opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., in two separate lots :—

FIRSTLY.—All the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

SECONDLY.—All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 2 p. m. Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also

One box lamp, &c., &c., from Broach to Grant Road, invoice No. 6 of 27-7-99

One parcel cricks, from Bandora to Billimora, P W B No 890 of 5-11-00.

One parcel of wood, from Amalner to Colaba, P W B No of 11-10-00

One parcel glass frame, from Jodhpore to Grant Road, P W B No 13 of 5-10-00

Four parcels of nails, clothing, medicine, &c., &c. from Baroda to Grant Road, P W B No 67118-19 of 4-9-00.

One bundle pamphlets from Charni Road to Barcda P W B No 28578 of 11-10-1900

One copying press from Amritsar to Grant Road, P W B No 2474 of 12-10-00

One parcel sarsaparilla, from Delhi to Broach, P W B No. 77440 of 6-9-00

One cask nail, from Carnac Bridge to Baroda, invoice No. 894 of 9-11-00

One grinding mill, from Surat to Grant Road, invoice No. 1 of 2-1-01

One pith hat, from Wadhwan to Bandora, P W B No. 46335 of 2-2-01

One parcel gunny bags, from Parel to Surat, P W B No. 7831 of 25-2-01

One parcel gunny bags, from Grant Road to Vedcha, P W B No. 17023 of 2-3-01

One box handkerchief, &c., &c., from Muttra to Baroda, P W B No. 52872 of 20-11-00

One box soap, from Muttra to Grant Road, P W B No 33881 of 29-2-00

One bundle cast, &c., &c., from Garshaigani to Grant Road, P W B No. 76278 of 28-12-00

One bundle vegetable, from Baroda to Dahanu Road, P W B No. 38213 of 13-2-01

One bundle iron-goo cooking implements, from Peshawar City to Grant Road, P W B No. 23 328 of 22-4-01

One bundle printed paper, from Ujain to Bardi, P W B No. 73258 of 12-5-00

Three packages nail, from Patan to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 157 of 18-5-00

One parcel foot cycles, from Mhow to Colaba, P W B No. 33930 of 17-10-00

One parcel newsprint, from Ahmedabad to Sachin, P W B No. 56 85 of 27-3-01

One parcel shoes, from Grant Road to Jodhpore, P W B No 9186 of 6-4-00.

One bundle pictures, from Quetta to Grant Road, P W B No 1308 of 5-11-00.

One tin clothes, from Howra to Surat, L T No 21024 of 22-11-00.

One school bag, from Sachin to Navsari, P W B No. 8488 of -8-01

One tin cloth, from Lonauli to Ankleshwar, P W B No. 139 of 12-2-01

One parcel wooden toys, from Jaipur to Grant Road, P W B No. 20512 of 14-3-01

One box toy, from Lahore to Grant Road, P W B No. 266 of 3-1-01

One dhooty, from Benares to Surat, P W B No. 569 of 11-1-01

One parcel medicine, from Lahore to Surat, P W B No. 18 of 27-2-01

One parcel shoes, from Poona to Petlad, P W B No. 62 of 8-5-01

One parcel plate, &c., &c., from Balsar to Udwada, P W B No. 43033, of 20-5-01

Two bundles country cot, from Nanderbar to Amalner, P W B No. 43161, of 14-3-01

One parcel medicine, from Charni Road to Ahmedabad, P W B No. 85456, of 17-5-01

One parcel cotton, from Morena to Charni Road, P W B No. 71279 of 10-5-01

One parcel clothing, from Kalyan to Dakore, invoice No. 9 of 6-12-1898

Also

Silver bangle, buttons, chain, gold armlet, diamond brooch, watch, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1902.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available, 64 up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 2.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-2	= plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	2101	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	2108	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	264 9-16	= plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 13-16	= plus 1-16
Do New York	53 7-8	= plus 1 8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 17	= unchanged
Do New York	4 87 5-8	= "
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= "
" Short London Bills	2 5-8 "	= — 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	2 1-2 "	= unchanged

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 42. May-June Sellers Tone easier.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 40. May-June Sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown 37. May.-June Sellers Tone, easier.

Linseed 53 1-2. May.-June Sellers Tone quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 23,000. Spot 4 27-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl./May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4'48	4'47	4'49	4'35	4'27
plus 1		plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	22,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. to Continent	41,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9
Futures, month of July	8'84 plus 7
Do. do. Oct.	8'16 plus 6

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 22'60 were allotted to Calcutta.

" 15'90 do. Bombay.

" 6'10 do. Madras.

Rs. 45'00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received 30 per cent. Average rate 15'93.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 6'00 were allotted to Calcutta.

" 8'40 do. Bombay.

" nil. do. Madras.

14'40 at 1s. 4 d.

Minimum rate received 30 per cent. Average rate 16'00.

Total amount sold during week..... Rs. 71,30,000

Amount to be alloted next week..... Rs. 50,00,000

Extra allotments Bills in Calcutta... Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 31-62d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 2nd April 1902 :—

Cotton	11,593 bales.
Wheat	12,335 cwts.
Linseed	13,027 "
Rapeseed	15,225 "
Gingellyseed	1,342 "
Poppyseed	555 "
Groundnuts	249 "
Castorseed	3,833 "
Rice	27,174 "
Myrabolams	2,529 "
Cottonseed	7,443 "

The Bank of Bengal rate is down 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum. The weekly cash balance is 29 lakhs up.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 3,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills	3 months Sight	D. A...	1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 9-32d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		131
Shanghai	30 " "		177 1-2
Japan	30 " "		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Firm.

Cash	97-1
1st Settlement	97-3

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th March	7	do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	7	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry.	8	do

SEEDS—Market closed.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	161	154	149	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	188	182	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	174	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	190	184	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	196	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	190	184	...	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	215	...	210	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	185	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	204	do.
Westerns	...	...	188	do.

Cotton—Tone Firm.

SHARES—Transactions reported.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,240
Tapty Valley Railway	"	415
Manockjee Petit Mills	"	1,645

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk in Berar and at Belgaum, Bijipur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 14° in excess of normal in Sind and the minimum 5° to 8° in Lower Sind Rajputana, the Punjab and at Jhansi, Deesa, Verawal, Neemuch, Khandwa and Akola. The maximum temperature varied from 106° at Deesa to 84° at Dwarka and the minimum from 64° at Jacobabad to 80° at Mangalore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Amraoti, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo.

Weather appears to be favourable for local showers accompanied by thunderstorms in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	28	25	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	22	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	24	21	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	34	68
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	11	21
G Mahim and Worli	34	25	36
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	20
Total	159	151	275
Total plague deaths to date	110,983	60,172	
Same date last year	114	92	257

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 15th February, amounted to Rs. 4,706, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 225 and the total earnings from 1st January to 15th February, were Rs. 26,059 amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 642.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 15th February, amounted to Rs. 25,528 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 12,302 and the total earnings from 1st January to 15th February were Rs. 1,75,696 amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 84,161.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

RALLI—April 2, Stephen Augustus Ralli, senior partner of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MATHEWS—March 31, at Convent Road, Bangalore, Ann Amelia, relict of the late Robert Smyth Mathews, aged 72 years.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

	Rs.	a
CHIRETTONES Cools the Blood and prevents Boils.	1	0
COCA WINE Prevents fatigue.	2	8
PAPARADINE For indigestion.	2	0
CHICKEN WINE Will sustain when food is distasteful.	0	
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED A great Blood Purifyer.	2	4
SUMMER SALINE Cooling and refreshing.	1	4
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS A mild and pleasant laxative.	0	12
VIOLET POWDER Keeps the skin cool and velvety.	0	10
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE The Finest Hair Dressing Extant.	1	8

KEMP & Co., Ltd.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 7-38a.m., 8-32a. Low water, 2-0m., 1-50a.

Second Criminal Sessions.

Medical and Physical Society, 5-45 p. m.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 21st ultimo, due to arrive at 7 a. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A pair of Crested Hawk-Eagles (Spizaetus cirrhatus) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. C. H. Donald of Bahadrawa, Jammu State, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As no steamer of the P. and O. will leave Bombay for China and Australia on the 9th instant, mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday the 7th instant for despatch via Tuticorin to connect with the P. and O. steamer sailing from Colombo.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF BHANG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Hobbs, an Abkari Inspector, charged one Luxmidas Mawji, with importing 31 tolas of Bhang in contravention of the Abkari Act. The accused arrived in Bombay yesterday about 10-30 a.m. by the Poona mail from Calicut, and was arrested at the Victoria Terminus. The accused said that he was an habitual bhang eater, and had kept it for his own consumption throughout the journey, and he was to have started on his return from Bombay yesteray. The Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 58, or in default to undergo 7 days' simple imprisonment.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mellandaine, Band master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

March ....Forward Volunteers.....Gunther
Overture ...The Exiles.....Gassner
Selection ...The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe
Russian Dance ...(Piccolo Solo) Danse des Zauves ...Leslie
Fantasia ...Hibernian Bouquet .....Kappey
Valse.....Sur la Plage.....Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FORBUNDER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March ending 31st March the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,162 among them the number of new admissions was 716 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	277	145	192	614
Mussalmans	44	16	26	86
Parsees	2	8	6	16
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	323	169	224	716

The average daily attendance was 69.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March last the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,121. The number of new admissions was 591 classified as below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	14	3	9	26
Vanias	49	9	9	67
Brahmins	87	15	16	118
Lohanes	15	9	13	37
Other Castes	232	45	66	343
Total	397	81	113	591

The average daily attendance was 100.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Shivaji Pirsji Chodhri, charged one Nana Mankoo with enticing away his wife Sita, and three others with rendering assistance for the same. Mr. Nasrullakhan, barrister-at-law appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The fact was that the woman Sita had come from Nagpoor to Bombay on her way to Hyderabad. Here she was met by all the accused at Byculla, who took her away to Shirsholi, Taluka Jalgaum, Zilla Khandesh. There they represented to her that her husband was dead, and with the permission of the Panchayat Nana Mankoo performed natra with her. On finding an occasion she wrote to her husband that the natra was performed against her will. In the absence of proper evidence the Magistrate discharged all the accused.

THEFT AT THE Y. M. C. A.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Police Constable Browning charged one Joseph Thomas, a Goanese, with the theft of a dispatch box containing private papers and other articles all valued at Rs. 11, belonging to Mr. W. T. Farrell, Assistant Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Evidence showed that the accused went to the S. M. C. A. building on Wednesday and inquired of a hamal there, whether his Sahib, the complainant, was in. The hamal said that his Sahib was out for tiffin and would be back within half an hour. The accused went out and came back after half an hour. As the Sahib had not yet arrived the hamal made the accused sit there for a while. Then the hamal became engaged in his work. After some time when the hamal turned back he found that the accused had left the premises and was going along the police chowky with a box under his arm. Being suspicious he went upstairs and inquired if his master's box was safe. He found it missing and pursued the accused shouting thief, thief. The accused threw the box down on the ground on the approach of the hamal. A policeman came out of the chowky and arrested the accused. He stated that he had been to the Y. M. C. A. refreshment room for a cup of tea. As he was going away the hamal came after him and threw the box down near his feet. The Magistrate ordered the accused to receive 8 stripes.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot-Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY CO., LTD.

THE seventh ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ld. was held at the Registered Office of the Company yesterday, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report the chirman said :—

The gross receipts for the year came to Rs. 5,72,928.9-8 as against Rs. 6,67,094-13-6 for the previous year and the 10 per cent. rebate for 1901 allowed by the Parent Line on the earnings on the interchanged traffic only came to about Rs. 33,000. Your Directors have therefore only been able to recommend a dividend of Rs. 6 for the last six months making with the ad interim dividend paid last August Rs. 13 per share or say 2 9-16 per cent which is at first sight a disappointing result. You must however remember that in 1900 we had the exceptional traffic in grass and grain caused by the famine while during 1901 there was no such traffic available and the country had not recovered from the effects of the recent famine. It must also be borne in mind that your line depends more or less on the crops as the country through which the line runs is sparsely populated and has no manufacturing towns to draw upon. It therefore follows that the traffic is dependant on the rainfall to a very great extent and so far we have not had an average monsoon since the line was opened. The Khandeish cotton crop was a large one in 1900-1, but owing to the absence of presses to which I referred at our Meeting last year, it was practically all carted to Dhulia and secured by the G. I. P. Railway. Presses have since been erected at Nandurbar, Dondaicha and Shirpur and their effect is seen from the approximate traffic returns for the first 12 weeks of 1902 which amount to Rs. 285,158 as compared with Rs. 153,061 for the corresponding period of last year in spite of the fact that the cotton crop in Khandeish this year has been a very small one. This bears out what I said last year that if the Presses were erected we should secure the traffic which was then going to Dhulia. As it may be of interest to you to know what we have handled at our own stations I give you the following particulars of cotton booked between 10th December 1901 and 24th March 1902 :—

From Nandurbar 14,074 maunds, from Dondaicha 33,671 maunds, from Shirpur 29,032 maunds from Nardana 4,329 maunds and from Amalner 75,827 maunds—Total 98,333 maunds, or say about 20,000 Bales and probably the total quantity for the season will amount to 25,000 bales but these figures of course do not include cotton carried over the line from the G. I P. Railway of which some quantity has been taken by the Ahmedabad Mills during the past season. With more Presses and a good monsoon I think we should handle at least 50,000 bales and probably considerably more at our own stations and from what I learnt last week when I went over the line there seems every probability of several more Presses being erected before the next season, so I think we may reasonably look for a considerable development in this traffic.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

This has developed a good deal during the past year especially between Surat and the stations up to Vyara and between Nandurbar and Amalner, but on the intervening section from Vyara to Nandurbar there is very little traffic. At present there is only one train daily each way but to meet the demands of the passenger traffic I understand the Working Agency intend shortly to put on another train between Surat and Vyara and another between Nandurbar and Amalner which should tend, as facilities always do, to considerably increase this traffic. I would mention here that your Agents have received letters from several shareholders complaining of the poor returns up to date. I quite admit that it would have been more satisfactory if the line had paid 4 per cent. from the opening but I think this was more than we could reasonably expect from a line of the length of the Tapty Valley Railway land running through a purely agricultural country much of which has yet to be developed and brought under cultivation. In addition to this we have to remember as I have already pointed out that the rainfall has been deficient in Khandeish for the last few years so that the line has not yet had a fair chance. I would however ask you to have patience and in a few years I feel confident that you will find a wonderful improvement in the traffic returns and have no reason to regret your confidence in the ultimate success of the line. As regards

THE WORKING OF THE LINE

I may say that I consider the B. B. & C. I. Railway do all in their power to develop and encourage traffic and that you have every reason to be satisfied in this respect. I need hardly point out that as they get 44 per cent. of the gross earnings for working it is to their interests to increase those earnings as much as possible. I have received a letter this week from Mr. Kabraji, a shareholder, asking that information might be given at this meeting as to the facilities provided for merchants in towns situated some distance from the Railway such as Shirpur, Chopda Raoals, Taloda, Pimpalner &c for the conveyance of goods to the Railway. In reply I would say that with the exception of Shirpur the Working Agency have not opened out agencies at any of the above named places for two reasons, first because they do not consider them necessary and secondly because it would not pay any contract to undertake the work. At Shirpur it was different as it was necessary to strain every effort to keep the traffic from going to Dhulia and to do this the Working Agency gave every assistance to the carting contractor to establish a footing. The conditions are not the same at the other stations mentioned (except Chopdai) as there is no fear of the traffic from them finding its way to Dhulia. I understand a certain amount of Mowra flower has been going or carts from the forests near Chichpada to Dhulia where there are large distilleries, but this was due to its being cheaper to cart direct than cart to Chichapada, rail to Nardhana and then cart to Dhulia. The rate from Chichpada to Nardhana has now been considerably reduced and I have no doubt that we will have the effect of securing this particular traffic. As regards Chopda this good is served by Dharangaom a station on the Amalner Jalgaon Branch of the G. I. P. Railway, and is beyond our sphere of influence. Mr. Kabraji stated that during his tour last year through Khandeish he noticed that traffic still followed the old routes to Dhulia, but I think if he made a tour this year he would find a change. Last year we had no presses on our line and we could not stop the cotton going to Dhulia, but our present information is that no traffic which ought to come to us is now being carted to Dhulia.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Your Directors received the Completion Schedule drawn up by the B. B. & C. I. Railway from the Consulting Engineer for Railways in December last, but as there were several items in it which they considered excessive and required explanation they were unable to accept it, and returned it with the request for further details. I may mention that the competition Schedule. Omitting the cost of fencing and Gate lodges as the crossings which will not be required for many years, comes to Rs. 1,22,38,773 but this amount your Directors hope to have considerably reduced by their representation to the Consulting Engineer. In the event of its not being reduced, it will necessitate raising further capital to the extent of 3 1-2 lacs and this you Directors will probably raise by the issue of the unallotted portion of the Debenture Loan of 10 lacs, only 6 lacs of which have so far been issued. I trust however that your Directors will be successful in getting the estimates considerably reduced.

Mr. Narondas Parshotamdas in seconding the proposition said that notwithstanding the deplorable scarcity of rains the agents had in their interests of the Company done their best to persuade people to erect ginning factories and presses on the line and he was happy to say that almost 3-4 of the produce was carried over the line. Should there be a good monson there is every reason to hope that the Company's traffic will be enormously developed. They had fair grounds for expecting an increase of grain imports from the adjoining districts owing to the scanty rains as well as the vast mischief to crops caused by the rats. The cotton and cotton seed traffic between their line and Ahmedabad has also been satisfactory. The jungle products of Vyara and Songad had been contracted to be sold and the Company would no doubt have a share in the transport of the same. The line had succeeded in securing the Bardoli cotton traffic and it was a very encouraging circumstance that the cultivation of cottonwas carried on on an increased scale in the Nowpara Districts The agents had moreover applied to the authorities for the construction of pucca metal roads as certain places. It thus seems that there was a very cheering outlook and if only there were timely and abundant rains better results should be shown. There was plenty of room for development in the coal and salt traffic and the agents were making their best endeavours to attract this traffic to the line.

Mr. G. R. Lynn in supporting the adoption of the report, said:—I should like to say a few words in support of the resolution. After having quite recently gone over your line, as your chairman has remarked at first sight the falling off in receipts seemed disappointing, also the small-ness of the Rebate allowed, but there are very good reasons for this. You all know we have had, what I may call three very lean years, though in the first we benefitted from the abnormal grass traffic which helped the first years returns. The rebate is disappointing, but this, I think with the increase in our cotton traffic will improve and with the large increase in presses and factories which are erected and are being put at our principal centres we only want, as your chairman has said, a good monsoon to put the rebate question in the background as the line will earn its 4 per cent. without its assistance. Of the cotton crop this year I think we have carried our share and if presses and factories had only been ready for last year's crop we should have reaped the benefit, but you cannot expect it, and it is out of the question, that a long line like ours, though a totally new line of country will all at once jump into full work. It takes time as you know and merchants and traders will not erect presses and factories in advance. If we could have done this as part of our concern, we might have been in a more forward position, but unfortunately the Secretary of State will not sanction the construction of Railways with rupee capital in conjunction with cotton presses and ginning factories! For myself I am perfectly confident that with a few good years' rains the traffic on the line will develop. It must, Hitherto the large area of Gaekwari territory known as the Rani Mahals has been practically waste, but it is only a question of time now the line is made that much of this will be taken up for agricultural purposes and the traffic will be benefitted. Already at the two ends of the line there is a good coaching traffic and with the extra trains which your agents are now moving for this will improve and tend to gradually filterbetween Songad and Nandarbar, Your agents have proposed the construction of a road to connect Mandvi and there is also a proposal to connect the Taluka town of Talsana with Chaltan, I may say that no opportunity is lost by Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. in furthering your interest, and in the matter of the Completion Schedule and the amount we have to finally pay you may be sure we shall, with the Consulting Engineer to Government, see that no items are allowed that should not be. The report was adopted. A dividend for the half year end ng 31st December 1901 at Rs. 6 per share free of Income tax was declared and made payable on and after Monday the 7th Instant. Mr. Lynn was re-elected a Director and Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine were appointed Auditors.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, in mentioning the case in which Jadowjee Parmanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewkaran Mazhjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Sekiatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla stood enarged with forgery of a will, said he appeared on behalf of the prosecution and applied that a special jury should be empannelled for the trial of the case. He believed that counsel for the prisoners also wished that a special jury should be called. His reason for making the application was that the case was one of very great magnitude and considerable complexity. A number of questions were likely to arise and a number of exhibits would have to be put in, and the greater the intelligence of the jury, the greater was the likelihood of a satisfactory result being arrived at.

The Chief Justice enquired if notice had been given to the accused?

The Advocate General said that he was informed that they wished for a special jury.

Mr. R Rustom D. Wadia said that he represented the fourth accused, and his learned friend, Mr. Branson, the second, and they were both anxious to have a special jury. In fact it was they who gave notice to that effect to the Public Prosecutor and Clerk of the Crown Wednesday.

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SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 4th April.
Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters as early as possible.
By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 4th April, 1902.
1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. On conclusion of the Camp the Head-quarters office of the Corps returned to Carnac Road.
By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 4th April, 1902.
1. It is notified for information that the Carter Cup Competition and Match XI will take place on the 6th instant Members, who are not shooting in either of the above are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.
2. It is notified for information that members, who have scored 3 and 2 in Match X will shoot again on the 6th instant for 1, 2, 3 and 4 prizes.
By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1902.

TO INDIA BY RAIL.

NEGOCIATIONS are being conducted between London and Berlin with a view to connecting the projected Baghdad Railway with India by means of a line through Southern Persia. What progress those negociations have made has not been announced, but it is probably very little. Yet we find the Russian Press in a state of excitement, and the "Novoe Vremya" as usual the most conspicuous, Russia would never tolerate such a scheme it declares, for an overland railway would be an insurmountable barrier to Russia's access to the Indian Ocean. Russia would not be asked to approve such a scheme, and if the result would be that which our contemporary prophesies, the more reason for carrying the negociations to a successful termination. But the idea of the agitation is rather to spur Russia to action than to intimidate England. Russia is urged to check Great Britain before it is too late by constructing a railway, without delay, from the Caucasus to Teheran, and thence to Bunder Abbas. There is no time to be lost, it is true, if Russia desires to preserve her grip on Persia, and her chance of obtaining an outlet in the Persian Gulf. But her chances are becoming smaller day by day, and her grip on Persia is not likely to be strengthened by the German line, still less so if London does join Berlin. France has joined Germany in the Anatolian line, and we are inclined to believe that—the Government of India raising no objection—England will join hands too. It is useless as a "Blackwood" contributor observed the other day to ignore that the German project is deeply interesting both to England and India. Its realisation does not require English co-operation, "but for England that co-operation is of great and even greater importance than the co-operation in the Suez Canal which Lord Beaconsfield adroitly secured to us." And he shows that we can by co-operation protect our commercial interests, procure to our industries a share in the materials to be used in the construction of the railway, and by becoming an associate in the enterprise, can prevent its being used against us. Meantime Persia is in want of eleven million roubles, and Russia is willing to guarantee the same on "conditions which will consolidate Russian influence in Persia, and reduce the influence of Great Britain to the vanishing point"—an offer which, according to the "Weltkorrespondenz,"—has wakened the British authorities for the first time in ten years to the immensity of the interests which their niggardliness has allowed to go to waste.

Unless we do join up the line, its existence will be of no earthly use to India. The Technical Commission which reported on the Anatolian scheme, estimated that if a connection by steamer can be arranged from Kasima—which takes place of Koweit as terminus—the journey from London to Bombay may be done via Constantinople in half an hour under eleven days for a cost of £60 first class, with a sea voyage of two hours less than five days from Kasima to Bombay. If the Indian Government extends its railway to the Persian frontier, the sea voyage would not exceed two days, and as a postal communication and for travellers to India there would be an economy of three days and sixteen and-a-half hours, compared with the quickest route at present via Brindisi. If no more can be promised, it will never become a mail route, nor will it be favoured by travellers except for a holiday trip to ancient Nineveh. The P. and O. Company would at once reduce its time, a matter which could very easily be done, and instead of the dreary drift from Aden, we should find their steamers emulating those which ply between Liverpool and New York. We should find the home trip done in ten days, and who would not prefer to make the homeward journey or outward journey by sea to travelling for an equal length of time in a crowded odoriferous railway carriage? If we join up the Indian Railways the junction must be at Mohammerah or at Baghdad. There must be no necessity to take ship to Kasima. The line from Quetta must either run via Nushki, Kerman, and Ispahan to Baghdad or from Rak junction via Bunder Abbas and Bushire to Mohammerah. Lord Curzon is, or was, strongly in favour of the former. The British Railway to and beyond Quetta, he told us thirteen years ago, supplies an already existing starting point for such a link of connection, which might be effected either by a branch from Darwaza, at the head of the Quetta Railway or from Gulistan at the base of the Amran range to Nushki, and thence to Nasirabad and Lash Juwain. "Such a railway," wrote Lord Curzon, "would be essentially a commercial and not a strategical undertaking, inasmuch as it would not merely open up Seistan, but would provide a southern way into Khorassan itself which would be brought into nearer communication with the Indian Ocean." At the same time the writer held that its execution might act as a deterrent to any Russian operation against Herat, and would effectually checkmate any flank movement against Baluchistan. He considered it of all possible suggestions for counter-acting the Russian menace of India by pacific and honourable means, at once the least aggressive, the cheapest and most profitable. People are only just beginning to realise facts of which Lord Curzon wrote over a dozen years ago. England had her opportunity of constructing a line from Alexandretta to the Gulf a quarter of a century ago, and she made one of the greatest blunders in history in abandoning General Chesney's splendid scheme. Had the Euphrates Valley Railway been carried out, we should have been free of any attempt to dispute our position either in the Gulf or in Persia itself.

The new loan, which Persia wants to raise, is for the purpose of "covering the expenses of administration during the Shah's impending visit to Europe." The British Minister at Teheran has expressed the readiness of his Government to take over the loan. But Persia, by the terms of the Russian Loan, arranged two years ago, cannot accept the British offer without the consent of Russia. Daily conferences, it is said, are now being held between the Grand Vizier and the Russian and British Ministers in turn. The result of them is uncertain though in the opinion of the "Weltkorrespondenz," the chances are "greatly in favour of another diplomatic victory on the part of Russia" which is an intentionally offensive way of intimating that Russia insists on her pound of flesh. Let Russia stick to her road-making, which is occupying the attention of the authorities in a far greater measure than the many railway schemes "which provide more matter for newspaper discussion than for engineering plans." They have secured a concession for the road to Tabris, and they intend to take over the road to Resht, and to guarantee interest on the expenses involved. Finally, the Persian Government has signified its intention of restoring the neglected road into the Province of Mazanderan. Let them make roads by all means and develop the trade with northern Persia which might have been ours had not an incompetent Government been blind to national interests. It is no use lamenting lost opportunities. They are as last year's roses. Let us make the most of those which remain. We have a Government at home which has expressed its intention of maintaining the status quo in the Gulf, and a Viceroy in India, who years ago expressed himself strongly in favour of opening up Southern Persia by rail. That is what is suggested we should do now. We do not find that any special expenditure in this direction was contemplated in the last Budget estimates. But that the present camel route to Seistan, at all events, will soon be replaced by a railway has already been placed beyond doubt. When the Euphrates Valley Railway was contemplated—a line which would have rendered the Anatolian expansion unnecessary—it was proposed that England and India should share equally in its guarantee. We can scarcely expect England to share in a scheme which has for its object nothing beyond joining with the Australian line. But the correspondence between London and Berlin may result in the foundation of a group of British capitalists, and a combination which will render state assistance unnecessary.

THE TRAMWAYS. ELECTRIC traction was introduced on the Calcutta tramways the other day, and judging from the manner in which the new system has been received by the natives the financial success of the change appears to be assured. To begin with, electricity is being first tried on the Kidderpur line and the Company, profiting by their experiences under the old order of management, have along with the new motive system, introduced other changes which will contribute to the popularity of the trams. Hitherto very few Europeans have used the Calcutta trams and many natives of the classes similar to those which throng the cars in Bombay had great objection to travelling by the trams in the Eastern capital. This was not because of any dislike to the tramcar as a means of conveyance, but from the way in which the Calcutta trams were managed. The cleanliness of the cars did not receive the same scrupulous attention that they do in Bombay, and the arrangements generally left much to be desired. The new electrical cars are not only an improvement upon the old system in the matter of motive power, but provision is made for the classification of passengers. Each car consists really of two carriages, the first of which is equipped with the motor, a trailing car being attached behind. The first carriage is intended for first class passengers, the fare for these being two annas. This arrangement will find favour with a great many people, while the adoption of regulations similar to those in force in Bombay for the comfort of the passengers will make a journey in the new conveyances a much more agreeable experience than was a drive in Calcutta's horse-drawn trams. The drivers of the electric cars have been carefully trained, and though the natives in the crowded parts of the route have not yet learned to keep out of the track, no accidents have been so far reported. Meanwhile there are no indications of any early introduction of electric traction in Bombay. There are obvious reasons why the Tramway Company should not be disposed to hurry on matters to enable the transfer of the concern to be effected, but is it not possible for the Corporation to hasten a settlement of affairs with the present holders of the lease? The public have had cause for great dissatisfaction in the delay occasioned by the proceedings during the last twelve months, and they now look to the Municipality to have the business settled as speedily as may be.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS. ALTHOUGH last week there was rain in several parts of the Presidency, there was none in Gujarat. In several districts the scarcity of water is hindering agricultural operations. In Ahmedabad the sowing of maize and other hot weather crops has commenced wherever water is available, but the scarcity of moisture is especially felt in Viramgam and Daskroi talukas and the Modasapetha. In Ahmedabad jowari is selling at 15 seers per rupee, bajri 14, wheat 12, and rice 11. In the Panch Mahals agricultural operations have ceased altogether. In Kaira the rabi crops are all gathered in, and the sowing of jowari is in progress in the Anand, Borsad, and Nadiad talukas, though only where well water is obtainable. In Broach the tobacco harvest is in progress, and the picking of cotton is nearly finished. In the various talukas of the district, the estimate of the cotton outturn varies between three annas to nine annas, the latter estimate coming from the Anklesvar taluka. There has been no alteration during the week in the price of food stuffs. In Surat the land is being prepared for next season. Throughout Gujarat cattle are healthy, and there is an adequate supply of fodder. In several districts of Sind there has been a little rain, though notwithstanding the river at Kotri remains very low, standing at three feet against seven feet two and two-fifth inches on the same date last year. In Karachi the rabi harvest has commenced in all talukas; the estimated outturn being only seven annas. In several talukas the fodder supply is deficient, and at Karachi the cattle are beginning to suffer. In Sukkur the standing rabi crops on irrigated land are flourishing, though the late rabi crops are withering for want of moisture. In the Ubauro taluka the supply of fodder is inadequate. In the Larkana district conditions are generally favourable. During the week two cents of rain fell at Kanderao, in Hyderabad, though none was received elsewhere. At Kashmir on the Upper Sind Frontier, four cents of rain fell on the 26th, and there were showers also on the 24th and 25th. In Hyderabad the price of karbi is varying from two annas to ten annas a maund. In the Konkan and Deccan harvesting of rabi crop continues, and conditions are everywhere about the same as last week. The only places where rain fell were Belgaum and Chandod in Belgaum, and Siddapur and Supar in Kanara. Cattle are in good condition, the fodder supply is sufficient, and the prices of food grains are steady.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM FOR INDIA. NEWS has been received that Mr. Britten Holmes, the Honorary Secretary of the Oxford University Authentics Cricket Club, who is making arrangements to get up a team to tour in India next cold weather at the invitation of the Calcutta Cricket Club, has extended invitations to the following well-known players:—L. C. H. Palairet (Somersetshire), R. E. Foster (Worcestershire), H. D. G. Leveson-Gower (Surrey), A. Eccles (Lancashire), J. H. Brain (Glamorganshire), P. C. Baker (Kent), C. D. Fisher (Sussex), F. H. E. Cunliffe (Middlesex), G. Fowler (Somersetshire), C. H. B. Marsham (Kent), R. E. More (Middlesex), and F. H. Hollins (last year's Oxford eleven). The team, as already announced, will be led by K. J. Key of Oxford University and Surrey fame. If all the invitations are accepted, the composition of the team will leave nothing to be desired from a batting point of view, as among the players are five who have played for the Gentlemen against the Players, while two at least would have a good chance of being selected to play for a representative team. Ten of the above players have made one or more centuries in first class cricket, R. E. Foster having on three occasions made two separate hundreds in a first class match. Although the English team will be considerably handicapped by the strange conditions of Indian wickets, it should be strong enough in batting to render a good account against the best Indian teams. The attack will not be particularly formidable with only Cunliffe and More of any great pretensions as bowlers. The team will first visit Bombay, and we understand that the local Gymkhana Cricket Committee has proposed that fixtures be arranged with a combined local team (Europeans and Natives), a Presidency team, a Parsee team, and a Hindoo team. Endeavours will be made to arrange for a match against All-India at Bombay, but owing to the inferior wickets, especially in the cold weather, it may not be possible to do this. The suggestion made in these columns a few weeks ago that a match should be played at Delhi during the coronation festivities against an All-India eleven has been taken up by the Calcutta Cricket Club, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made for this match.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY. THERE was only a difference of one in the total mortality in Bombay during the seven days ended on the 1st instant, compared with the corresponding week of last year. Unfortunately the latest figures, 1902, represent a rise of 226 deaths over the number of the preceding week, and plague is mainly responsible for the increase. After the sudden decline of a fortnight ago the mortality from this disease has as suddenly risen again, the deaths numbering 909 as against 751 or an increase of 158. It is to be noted, however, that the past week's total of fatal plague cases was but thirteen more than the number of the corresponding period last year, while up to a couple of weeks since the present epidemic had steadily shown considerably fewer fatal cases than had been the case in any previous season. The deaths from phthisis and respiratory diseases were 354, an increase of 53 over the previous week, but a decline of 21 compared with the corresponding portion of last year. Deaths from fevers last week numbered 200 or twelve fewer than in the preceding seven days, and 47 less than at this time twelve months ago. Bearing in mind the association between certain forms of plague and lung diseases, it is possible that the rise in plague deaths and fatal cases of phthisis and respiratory complaints may be due to similar causes, which may be found in recent weather changes.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, who presided at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, granted the application of the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, that the alleged Will Forgery Case should be heard before a Special Jury. The trial has been fixed for Monday next. The Hon. Mr. Scott appears for the prosecution; Mr. H. N. Haridas for the first accused; Mr. Branson for the second; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin for the third; Mr. Rustom Wadia for the fourth; and Mr. Lowndes for the fifth accused.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday Oojee, woman, was charged before the Chief Justice and a special jury with having, on the 10th February last, committed murder by cutting the throat of her newly-born male child. On being found guilty of murder, she was sentenced to transportation for life.

MR. N. W. KEMP, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Official Assignee at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. N. C. Macleod, who has proceeded on leave to Europe for eight months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending April 1 was 1,902, giving a death-rate of 127·45 per annum per thousand as against 127·38 the corresponding period of last year, and 121·39 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 200 died from fevers; 909, plague; 10, small-pox; 12, measles; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 169, phthisis; 89, diseases of the nervous system; 185, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 38, dysentery; 4, still-born; 129, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jains, 66; Brahmin, 76; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 13; Hindu of other caste, 1,005; Hindu low caste, 194; Mussalman, 409; Parsee, 41; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 62; Eurasian, 11; European, 15; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 239 as against 212 the corresponding period of last year, and 162 the average over the past five years.

"FANTASTIC SUMMER'S HEAT."

BY COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY, R. N.

"THE brave North-easter" sweeps pitilessly over the grey green waters of the North Sea, flakes of snow mingle with crests of foam no less white than themselves, the heavy surcharged clouds are black as Erebus itself; and as one surveys these "skies of snow and bitter air" memory flies back along the years that are past to the contrast of "fervent heat." For of the two the sailor suffers more from heat than cold, although when he does suffer from the latter it is perhaps apt to be the worse. Even as comparatively near home as the Mediterranean one can find hot enough corners to please most people. When the east wind blows at Gibraltar in the months of July, August, and September, it is locally known as "the Black Levanter. For some inexplicable reason a black pall of cloud rests on the summit of the Rock, bringing with it a sort of blight, and although the thermometer is never perhaps very high, still the air on the western side, where people live, is close, damp, and suffocating to a degree. An aggravation comes with the knowledge that at Tangier, which shows as a faint white splash on the distant western horizon, this breeze, which is choking us is roaring through her close-packed sweltering streets, and bringing health and refreshment to them. Let us move further east, writes Commander E. Hamilton Currey in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and see how we shall fare in Malta. Here the heat smites with a fiercer hand as the porous, cheeselike rock of which the island is composed, and of which the houses are built, absorbs the heat by day, only to give it out by night. The memory of one entire August spend at Malta, on shore, will never fade. By day tropical uniform, a green-lined white umbrella and blue spectacles, competed feebly with a glare which no description can give any adequate idea of; by night one panted in a long chair on the roof of one's house and tried to imagine that it was cooler than it had been during the day. All day the Dhaizo men slept in the shade of the Custom-house down at the Marina, and even the inhabitants of "Nix Mangiare" were too languid to utter the formula of "Me very poor man, sare," as one passed. Languor and stagnation had marked out the "Fior del Mundo" (flower of the world), as the Maltese are so fond of calling their island, for their own. So let us try Egypt. A fresh breeze and a comparatively low temperature, and "This is not half so bad," is a general opinion on board ship after a couple of days of it.

DAMP HEAT.

But at noon on the third day a bright yellow haze, something like a luminous London fog, rises in the south, and the thermometer soars upward like a skyrocket. We have barely time to ask what it means when the dreaded "Khamsin wind" of the desert is upon us. Right from the heart of the Sahara it comes, laden with fine impalpable sand, which blots out the sun, which fills every crevice and cranny, which irritates the eyes and parches the throat, and fills one's hair and ears until one's whole exterior resembles the striking side of a match box. And the thermometer still goes up. Ashore, people shut up their houses hermetically and do not come out until it is all over! But afloat one cannot shut up, and so we have to grin and bear it. And so the cry is "Ship me somewhere east of Suez;" but to attain this object one has to get through the Canal. Here in summer, when the Khamsin wind is "not" blowing, it is bearable enough, although some people might think a temperature of 104 deg. in the coolest part of the ship was somewhat hot. But wait. Through the Canal and out into the Gulf of Suez the thermometer sinks to 98 deg., and it is only then that one really begins to feel hot. For this is a damp heat. The fiery, uncompromising dryness of the desert heat does not seem to suck the marrow from your bones and extract the bone from your back as a skilful cook will extract that of a herring. But the deadly damp heat strikes home and doubles one up in a trice. The grim black mountains which fringe the awful Suez desert turn every lovely hue of the rainbow as the sun sinks to rest behind them—a vision of of beauty so dazzling that no one who has beheld it could ever possibly forget it—and, "with one stride comes the dark." Perhaps the thermometer may mark a degree or two less than during the day, but no sense of coolness is felt. The wind is behind us, and one feels as though all the air had been sucked clean away from the world. In the dark hush of the topgallant forecastle lies a struggling naked figure, surrounded by rough but kindly hands, which hold it down and rub ice on its head and spine. You catch the words "stoker" and "heat apoplexy," and the doctor dashes forward at the top of his speed, "God help those poor fellows in the stokehold!" says a messmate, and fervently you re-echo his prayer.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Day follows burning day, and breathless night follows upon breathless night. The aching desert glare is in the sky, and the islands with which the Red Sea is choked seem absolutely red hot as we pass them. Then comes Perim and the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. A subaltern lives here, for it is British territory. Lives here! Think of it! He was interviewed once and asked what he did. He said that he shot sharks with a rifle; they annoyed him because he dared not bathe. Another hundred miles, and the anchor drops in the Bay of Aden. More than three thousand feet overhead the giant crags of Jebel Shum-Shum mount towards the clouds; true, towards the clouds, but where are they? You must seek them in other latitudes than this. Black staring rock, yellow glaring sand, a sea of pale blue fire, and overhead the scorching pitiless sun. And yet this also is damp heat, and in it the white folk wilt and wither and pine. It is mid August, and even the native born Somali cannot stand the noonday heat. Away in the Indian Ocean the south-west monsoon is roaring like an unchained devil, but for any sake let us be quit of this. Once more the anchor comes to the bows, and East the road we go. And now Guardafui is passed, and dim on the lee beam lies the mysterious region of Sokotra. Here, so says the Arabs, dwell demons of heat, demons of thirst, demons of the storm, and it may well be so. Who of us among Western civilized nations can dare to contradict them? And now "We look with joy for the first white spray o'er the bulwarks flung." It comes.

SINGAPORE AND AFTER.

For some hours we have been steaming quietly, sheltered by the unknown horn of the dark continent which ends in Guardafui, and such of the monsoon as has reached us has been superheated by the desert sand to a degree which nothing but the antiquated simile of the blast from the furnace mouth can give any idea of. But now we are clear, and plunge into the turmoil of the whole gale which is blowing. It is cooler, distinctly cooler; but then, life on board ship has to be considered. You cannot leave ports and hatchways open for the turbulent ocean to leap in it, and so, in choked and smothered discomfort we battle our way eastward. When we open the Straits of Malacca, for we are bound to Singapore a different phase of heat confronts the seafarer. Here on our starboard hand lies the giant island of Sumatra, where in the north the Dutch wage ineffectual and feeble warfare with cunning and ferocious natives. Inland it is another Sokotra, unknown and mysterious, full of rank tropical vegetation, deadly reptiles, and cruel, fierce beasts and men. On the sea is a light haze and a temperature like that of vapour bath. At midday the rain falls heavily, exactly as though some one had pulled the string of a shower bath, and after descending in bucketsfull for an hour, the invisible hand pulls the string once more the rain stops, and the sun comes out again. We reach Singapore, the same vapour bath atmosphere, the same rain day by day. Ashore in the botanical gardens the Victoria Regia lily blossoms in its outdoor tank and orchids—some marvellously beautiful, some quaintly weird—attest to the extraordinary shapes which vegetation assumes in this forcing-house of the earth. It is still the season of the typhoon, when we put to sea once more, and those of us who have been in these seas before tell strange tales of them to our messmates—tales so strange that the man who has seen and known what the wrath of the typhoon can do will hesitate to speak of it in ordinary company, lest he be written down as an irremediable storyteller. But to one's brother mariner it is different. Not that one mariner will not regale his brother salt with tall yarns, most assuredly he will do so.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

BOER LAAGER SURPRISED.

DRAGOON GUARDS DRIVEN BACK.

BOERS REPULSED BY LAWLEY'S COLUMN.

AN INEFFECTUAL DRIVE.

LONDON, APRIL 2

Lord Kitchener wires that sharp fighting has taken place at Boschmanskop, where the 2nd Dragoon Guards detached from Lawley's column surprised at dawn, on the 1st instant, a Boer laager.

The Boers were reinforced and held their ground, and after a severe engagement the Dragoons were forced to fight a rear guard action to rejoin the main body which advancing drove the Boers in a North-Easterly direction.

Four British officers were wounded and the Boer loss was severe.

We took six prisoners.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Colonels Beauchamp and Doran have concluded an eight days' drive of the Boers under Commandants Malan, Fouche and Vanheerden between Graafreinet and Murraysberg, but have accomplished little owing to the retiring tactics of the Boers.

THE EXECUTION OF AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS

STATEMENT BY MR. BARTON.

Mr. Barton, the Premier, stated in the Federal House of Representatives that he did not regard the officers who had been executed as members of the Australian Corps, but as subject to the discipline of the regular army.

He had no reason, he said, to suppose their Court-martial was wanting in fairness.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BARBERTON.

DRIVER LOSES CONTROL.

A TERRIBLE SMASH UP.

LONDON APRIL 3.

Later details of the railway accident near Barberton state that the driver lost control of the engine near Barberton, and that the train rushed for three miles at the rate of eighty miles an hour, and jumped the rails on coming to a curve. The boiler also burst.

THE COMING CORONATION.

GERMANY'S REPRESENTATIVES

It is officially announced that the Emperor William sends Prince Heinrich and a large suite including Count Waldersee to the Coronation.

The Princess Heinrich is also coming.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The preparations for the Coronation are proceeding apace and miles of gas 'piping have already been ordered for the illuminations.

It has been arranged that bonfires will be lighted on three thousand eminences.

THE VICOMTE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

Mr. Brodrick has refused permission to the Vicomte Villebois-Mareuil to proceed to South Africa with an ambulance.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN DENMARK.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Copenhagen to join the Queen in celebrating Prince Christian's birthday.

UNREST IN EASTERN EUROPE.

MACEDONIANS ACTIVE.

The unrest and lawlessness in Macedonia and Albania continue to cause uneasiness.

The Porte has sent a Circular to the Powers attributing the activity of the Macedonian revolutionaries to the notorious Macedonian Committee introducing arms, ammunition and dynamite.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

RUSSIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM NIUCHWANG.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that Russia has definitely undertaken to withdraw from Niuchwang within eight months from the signature of the Manchurian Convention.

THE DUTCH PREMIER'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

M. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, affirms that he visits Berlin to study the Technical Schools.

ATTEMPT ON THE MOSCOW CHIEF OF POLICE.

The governess who attempted the life of the Chief of the Police at Moscow participated in the student disturbances in February for which she was imprisoned and only released last week because she was ailing.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. RHODES.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a wreath to be placed on Mr. Rhode's coffin.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling will attend the funeral.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria with the homeward Mails of the 29th March, arrived at Aden at 4-30 a. m. to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 5-30 a. m.

The German East Africa Line steamer "Safari" arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Sarats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 9-16
Bar Silver	24 13-16

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA APRIL 3.

Plague has been rapidly increasing in Calcutta during the past few days; over a hundred cases being reported daily. In consequence of this, scores of Marwaris are leaving Calcutta daily, many going to the French settlement of Chandernagore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

At a meeting to-day the Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced their rate of interest to six per cent.

SERIOUS LOSS BY FIRE.

At Commilla on April 3 the Victoria College and Collegiate School buildings were destroyed by fire last night.

The Library and Laboratory, valued at Rs. 12,000 were entirely consumed, seven houses and other property to the value of Rs. 8000 were also destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. Nothing was insured.

THE KOLHAPORE PROPERTY DISPUTE.

PROBATE OF THE WILL REVOKED.

The application for revocation of the probate granted to Bal Gangadhar Tilak and three others in the matter of the estate of the late Shri Baba Maharaj, first class sirdar, which has been heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge for the last four months was disposed of to-day, when an order was passed for revocation of the probate. Proceedings will be taken to-morrow under section 476 for the Criminal Procedure Code against Tilak for fabricating false evidence, for forgery and for using as genuine a forged document and for perjury.

Tilak was released on bail in two sureties of Rs. 2,000 rupees each.

THE BURMA-CHINESE FRONTIER.

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

Regarding the outrage reported to have occurred on the Burma-Chinese Frontier, it is stated that an armed band of Chinese crossed the border from Molmein, entered Bhamo and seized a Chinese resident, together with a British subject. The latter was borne across the border by the outlaws, who chopped his head off.

Mr. L. A. Mackinnon, who has just arrived from China to take up the post of British Consul at Molmein, was hastily summoned to Maymyo, where the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is at present, to receive instructions before proceeding northwards.

DENGUE FEVER IN RANGOON.

An epidemic of dengue fever has broken out in Rangoon, similar to the outbreak which occurred twenty-five years ago.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

A SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

NARSIMPETT, APRIL 3.

After breakfast yesterday their Excellencies drove out for a shoot arranged by Major Afsur Dowlah. It was arranged that Lord and Lady Curzon should sit in a machan; the others had elephants provided for them.

When the beat commenced Master Stripes took things very coolly, for to all appearances it seemed it would be a blank draw. However, a tiger—a magnificent beast—showed himself when the beaters had got to within half-a-mile of where his Excellency was.

The brute was shot by the Viceroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Byrne becomes Adjt. 2nd Connaught Rangers vice Capt. Hobbs whose tenure has expired.

Major General Simpson is about to be gazetted to command the Burma Dist. vice General Protheroe proceeding on eight months' leave home early next month.

Capt. Campbell, 8th Madras Infy. officiates as D. A. A. G. Musketry, Fort William vice Capt. Hore granted one year's leave home.

THE SCHOOL FOR BLIND CHILDREN.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

The attendance at the Town Hall last night was a thorough complement to those who had had the arrangement of the programme, for the heat was intense. Probably, however, the object of the entertainment, which was held for the benefit of Miss Millard's School for Blind children, was in itself a sufficient attraction apart from the excellent programme which has been provided. At any rate the Town Hall was well filled, and the programme was received with all the enthusiasm that it deserved. The artistes contributing were Miss Clara Procter, Miss Macbeth, Mrs. Bollam, Madame Duran, Mrs. Seymour Dove, Messrs. C. E. Copplestone, Edgar Faulkner, H. N. Astell and Medley. It would be a thankless task to compare the performances of the various artistes. Without exception all did themselves fullest justice, and all received their due meed of applause. Mr. C. E. Copplestone, for his rendering of "Come into the Garden Maud" was vociferously applauded, but time did not permit of an encore. His singing was passionate, though restrained, and he thoroughly deserved the flattering reception which was accorded his singing. Mrs. Macbeth contributed a sweet rendering of Sullivan's "Sleep, my love, sleep" and she also was loudly applauded. Mrs. Bollam's rendering of "For All Eternity" (N. Mascheroni) was graceful and artistic, and it was rendered all the more effective, inasmuch as it was accompanied by an admirably executed obligato by Mr. H. N. Astell. Gounod's "Lend we Your Aid" by Mr. Edgar Faulkner was also an artistic contribution. In the air Mr. Faulkner, who was in excellent voice, showed himself to complete advantage. He also was rewarded with applause that would have merited an encore. Miss Clara Procter's rendering of Eva Lossdale's "Two Roses" was in her most graceful style, and Henry Smart's trio "Queen of the night" in which Miss Procter, Madame Duran, and Mr. N Medley collaborated was a harmonious contribution. Miss Clara Procter and Mrs Macbeth contributed a capitally executed pianoforte duet—Weber's "Jubel—Overture" and other instrumental items were given by Mr. Edgar Faulkner who gave Renklanf's "Impromptu" as an Organ Solo. Mr. H. N. Astell who rendered very effectively the violin Solos' "Salut d' Amour" (Elgar) and "Spaniche Tanze" (Sarazat), and Mrs Seymour Dove who gave Wollenhaupt's pianoforte Solo "Le Corsa". Every thing passed off successfully, and the programme from beginning to end was greatly enjoyed.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ARMENIAN.

The transport Armenian Captain A. S. McConkey, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 12 officers, 2 ladies, 6 warrant officers, 2 women and 4 children; 15 men (invalids) 10 men (in health), 17 women and 30 children. The details from Deolali will be brought to Bombay in a troop train, arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a. m. to-day. The following are the names of the officers: Lieut. Col. W. B. Miller, R. A. M. C., Major T. McCulloch, R. A. M. C., Captain H. Tweddell, S. S. C., Captain and Mrs. H. W. Grattan, R. A. M. C, Captain J. A. Andrew, North Staffords, Captain R. Vallantyne, I. S. C., Captain J. Casserly, I. S. C., Lieut. H. Martelli, R. F. A., Lieut. J. Robb, I. M. S., Lieut. and Mrs. H. Price and five children, S. L. I., Lieut. F. L. S. Cotter R. D. R. B., 2nd Lieut. G. Malville, 23rd Pioneers, and Mr. Knight, R. I. M.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

EASTER FASHIONS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S WOOING.

MEREDITH'S WOMEN.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Once upon a time, mauve and lilac were stigmatized as the middle-aged woman's last resource; but lately we have changed all that, and these pale shades of heliotrope are among the favourite tints for the early spring-time, and are worn at the moment quite indiscriminately by young and old alike. Possibly this Lenten season may account for the popularity of these penitential colourings, or our natural unwillingness to plunge too suddenly into brilliant hues after the long period of Court mourning. Be that as it may, the fact remains that mauve is very much in vogue just now, and seems likely to hold its own for many weeks to come. In the soft serges and tweeds, flaked with white, which are already being made up in preparation for the Easter holidays, pale shades of mauve are everywhere to be seen, redeemed from insipidity in many instances by narrow pipings of darker violet velvet or by the introduction of clever touches of black here and there. A gown in one of these mauve and white soft tweeds, worn with a wide Amazon hat, the crown composed of pale green frosted leaves, and the brim edged with small bunches of shaded violets, set closely together will be sure of a certain amount of success. A smart coat-and-skirt costume is carried out in mauve zibeline cloth of a novel kind, soft in texture and very light in weight. The sides of the skirt are pleated into the waist, while the front is perfectly plain, thus emphasizing the Directoire effect of the whole. Tiny buttons in antique silver ornament the skirt, and appear again upon the coat, of which, by the way, long tails from a characteristic feature. The coat is further trimmed effectively with rich lace in a deep shade of cream-colour, and cut without any semblance of a collar, with a view to the wearing of huge ruffles in the coming by-and-by. A waist-belt of dark violet velvet ribbon is drawn through the sides of the coat, while bows and loops of the same velvet are tied across a soft chemisette of pleated ivory-white silk muslin. The under-sleeves are also of white silk muslin, with bows of violet velvet at the elbows. A toque of mauve chrysanthemum straw looks well with this gown, coming down closely over the hair at the back, but turned up on both sides, and lined under the brim with pale green leaves and clusters of tiny mauve berries.

An Empire evening gown of the severely simple kind is made in ivory-white satin, with long lines of black ribbon velvet running downwards towards the feet. The lower part of the skirt is adorned with a raised embroidery of iris blossoms, in various shades of mauve and purple, carried out in chenille and chiffon, and outlined with mother-o'-pearl paillettes. The effect of the short waisted Empire bodice is cleverly arrived at by a drapery of old point lace, caught in the centre with a diamond buckle. The square decolletage is outlined with a little chemisette of ecru net, with small medallions of black chenille embroidery. The satin sleeves are slashed along the outer part of the arm, and finished at the elbow with bands of the ecru and black embroidered net, and deep frills of soft white chiffon. In spite of their doubtful becomingness of outline, Empire styles for evening gowns still prevail, and certainly lend themselves with great amiability to the modern craze for silks and satins of the softest and most clinging kind, as unlike as possible to the stiff brocades of years ago, whose boast it was that they could stand alone. Soft Oriental satins worked at the hem with little Empire wreaths in gold or silver make the most charming of simple evening gowns, with a wide band of silver embroidery passing under the arms, to form a short-waisted Empire bodice, and quaint little sleeves, composed of a single puff of satin, drawn into a band of silver embroidery. Such a gown as this almost necessitates the wearing of an Empire wreath of some kind in the hair, carried out either in small green leaves or tiny white roset unless perchance the family diamonds can be reset to form one of those infinitely becoming half-wreaths of diamond flowers or foliage, which the jewellers are now busily preparing for the Coronation season.

To spend an infinite amount of labour in bringing about an apparently simple effect—such will be the doom of the milliners during the early spring and summer. Head-gear must positively be of the airy, fairy variety, or Fashion will have none of it. Hats and toques must look as though they had been lightly blown together, or touched at all events by none but fairy fingers. Fabrics of a gossamer lightness and transparency, gauze or chiffon, tulle or areophane, are swathed and folded, daintily tucked or lightly gathered, and then allowed to compass entirely the crowns and brims of many of the newest toques. Large picture hats arranged in this way in black chiffon are also wonderfully becoming by reason of the softness which the folds of tulle give to all the out-lines, alike of crown and brim. Such a hat, in tucked or folded black chiffon needs nothing in the way of trimming beyond long sweeping plumes of ostrich feathers, arranged some round the crown drooping over towards the front, and others underneath the brim, so that they rest upon the hair. Large bows of black ribbon velvet, with long loops and ends, might finish the trimming of the hat at the back, with one of those large cabochon ornaments, either in jet or pearls, which still have the charm of novelty, although they are threatened already with too wide a popularity. Long ends of velvet or scarf draperies of lace, drooping over the hair at the back, are being used on many of the prettiest hats for the early spring, while the shapes go to widely opposite extremes, some of them turning down at the back in the most decided manner, and fitting quite closely over the hair. While others come down quite low over the forehead in front, and are then turned up sharply at the back, where the brim is filled in with masses of flowers and foliage. A hat made in this latter shape in pale green chrysanthemum straw looks very pretty filled in at the back with white roses and arranged with clusters of white roses and fringes of tiny green buds and leaves, on either side, falling on to the hair.

This week has brought with it the anniversary of the wedding-day of Queen Alexandra. On March 10, 1863, the eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark, as the present King of that country then was, became the bride of Albert Edward Prince of Wales. For thirty-nine years she has reigned in the hearts of the English people, who have never once altered their opinion of her. Of the several Princesses of Wales who have figured in the history of our country, it is not too much to say that she has been the best beloved and most universally popular of them all. The wealth of love that has been lavished upon her from the day that she first set foot on English soil as the bride-elect of the heir to the British throne has been hearty and enduring. Seldom indeed has a young princess of seventeen summers aroused such peculiarly loving pride in the hearts of a nation as was felt for Princess Alexandra by the old King Frederick of Denmark's subjects at the time of her engagement. The aged rector of the little parish of Gjentofte, where so many happy hours of the Princess' youth were passed spoke with trembling voice as he offered a farewell gift on behalf of his parishioners and alluded to Princess Alexandra as "a noble and beautiful Princess, richly endowed with all the gifts of nature." Her Royal Highness' mother, Princess Christian, remarked to a friend, "One ought to be very glad at such a match, but I am both sorry and glad—sorry at losing my daughter, and glad at giving her to such an excellent young man." One of Princess Alexandra's last acts on leaving Denmark was to allot the sum of 6,000 thalers to be apportioned as dowries to six brides of the humbler class who were going to be married on the same day as herself. She was always full of pretty thoughts and ways. A delicate little compliment she paid to Queen Victoria was her choice of a lilac poplin gown in which to make her public entry into London, having previously ascertained that lilac was her Majesty's favourite colour.

March 10 fell on a Tuesday in the memorable year 1863, and at an early hour in the morning all Windsor was astir and the finishing touches were put to St. George's Chapel, which at half-past eleven o'clock was a scene of dazzling splendour. With the exception of the sailor Prince Alfred, who was detained in the Mediterranean by illness, all Queen Victoria's children were present, the eldest of the group, the Crown Princess of Prussia, holding by the hand her little son, Prince William (the present German Emperor), who, all unawed by the pomp around, dragged on his mother's arm as he looked behind him at the pageant, and with difficulty brought his little feet to surmount the three steps of the haut pas. Like his boy uncles, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, he wore Highland costume. Little fairhaired Princess Beatrice of England was led by her sisters Princesses Helena and Louise, all being dressed alike in white, and frequently glancing up at the pew above the dais whence the widowed Queen surveyed the scene. The royal bride, attended by eight bridesmaids with blush roses in their hair, was arrayed in pure white satin trimmed with chatelaines of orange blossoms. The sun shone upon her as she stood at the altar and seemed to promise the bright days that were in store. Her wedding-ring, very massive in make, was surmounted by a quaint keeper set with six precious stones, selected and arranged so that the initial letters of their names should, as far as possible, form the word "Bertie." The stone were a beryle an emerald, a ruby, a turquoise, a jacinth and another emerald. From the first Princess Alexandra carried all before her and has ever since remained peerless. Never did a Queen arrive at her exalted station with a more certain assurance of the heart whole adoration of the public than she who now shares the throne of great Britain. In the people's eyes she can do no wrong. In this anniversary weeks; one's thoughts naturally revert to the happy fate that brought about an alliance that has been in every way so popular and successful, and the present occasion offers an excuse for recalling few of the incidents connected with the wooing of the "Sea King's" daughter.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14th 1902.

Cyclists who habitually ride through the streets of London know too well to their cost that the Jehu is the most dangerous driver to encounter, his utter lack of consideration for other users of the road being notorious. This being the case it is with no small feeling of satisfaction that we record an action recently heard in the Law Courts, wherein a wheelman gained heavy damages against a cab proprietor, one of whose drivers had, almost maliciously, run him down, inflicting bodily injuries to the cyclist, and damage to his machine. With the object of settling the case out of court, the cyclist called upon the cab proprietor with the view of obtaining compensation, but was asked "what he meant by trying to upset the cab." The twelve wise men in the box upon hearing the evidence, found for the wheelman and assessed the damages at £50; a sum which no doubt induced the proprietor to regret not settling with the cyclist when he called.

The Earl of Malmesbury has raised the question in the House of Lords anent the delivery of letters in rural districts, and suggested that the more general use of the cycle might facilitate a more efficient delivery. The reply of the Postmaster-General the Marquis of Londonderry, will appear curious to experienced wheelmen for in speaking of bicycles for rural postmen, he said, the greatest care had to be taken that bicycles should only be given where the roads were practicable both in winter and summer. The instances are very few where a cycle could not be ridden all the year round, and wheelmen will smile at such a peculiar explanation. In fourteen years the number of cycles employed in the Post Office has increased to 450, a by no means formidable total, considering that there are about eighteen thousand provincial post office in the United Kingdom.

There is a steady demand for feather-weight machines, and many have been ordered by the more experienced riders who ride carefully and know how to nurse their machines over rough going. But the feather-weight will never enjoy the same amount of popularity, that for instance, has been afforded the free wheel. The lightest is not a suitable machine for everyone, whereas the free wheel device may be ridden by all. A machine cut down in weight to a matter of twenty-two or three pounds, whilst being perfectly safe in the hands of a skilful rider, would be liable to give way when subjected to the uneven riding of a novice. It is much the same as giving a school boy a gold chronometer. If a clumsy rider possessed a feather-weight cycle the delicate construction would soon break down under the unfair usage.

Under the title of "A plea for the tricycle," a wheelman writes to the cycling press, mourning its failing popularity, and draws attention to the many advantages which this type of machine possesses over the bicycle. As a winter machine the tricycle is certainly far more suitable than the bicycle. It is an exceptionally comfortable machine, free from the tendency to sid-slip, better in traffic, and as some riders maintain, the easiest machine for hill climbing. Riders of tricycles; however, must be content to travel at a slower pace than those wheelman mounted on bicycles, yet thanks to the skill of the present day cycle builders, tricycles are so light and well designed, that if a man is content with an average speed of about ten miles an hour, there is really very little difference in the amount of power required to propel the tricycle compared with the more popular two wheeler.

Although Jimmy Michael announced his intention of quitting the race path and solely devoting his attention to horse racing, in which branch of sport he hopes to excel as a jockey, in it is noticeable that on his arrival in Paris from America his racing and pacing artillery was landed amongst his other personal property. It would appear that Michael has not quite forsaken his first love, and it is more than likely that he may again be seen on the track, undoubtedly so, if his new role should not prove successful. By the way, we learn that Sid Jenkins, the Cardiff professional, intends going over to Paris to race on the new Buffalo track. Paris is attracting the pick of the racing men.

The acting committee of the church parade promoted by the North-East Coasts Cyclists, has issued a very satisfactory balance-sheet showing a balance in hand of £89, which has been distributed amongst charities in Durham and Northumberland. The sum of twenty-five pounds has been awarded to the Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle, to maintain the "Cyclist' Cot." The North Eastern Cyclists' Meet held annually at Barnard Castle also proved a financial success, the balance-sheet showing a matter of £48 in hand, whilst the Woodford Meet of Cyclists' promoted annually by the Essex and Middlesex Cycling Union, yielded over £200 for the sole benefit of London and Suburban hospitals last year. These instances are only three of the thousands where charities have benefitted through the zeal and energy of cyclists, who voluntarily give their time and labour in organizing parades and carnivals throughout the summer.

Lamps are apt to be very troublesome at times, if not properly attended to, and cyclists generally lay blame to the lamp, when the trouble usually arises from their own neglect, or to bad wicks, or occasionally, through not trimming the wick and keeping the lamp in a clean condition. A good cycle lamp with good wick and good oil ought to keep a light for six or eight hours without any subsidency in the flame and with practically no attention, but the rider should bear in mind that the wick is an important factor and should be suited to the particular kind of oil used. Thin burning oil is best suited with wick of a hard texture, while oil that is thick and with greater body when the wick is of a soft pattern. There are many minerals on the market sold as "double purpose oils," for both lubricating and burning. But these should be avoided, as the properties that are required for each purpose are to a large extent, opposed to one another, and will prove very unsatisfactory.

The will of Mr. James Dick, the rubber king, has been registered at Edinburgh, and by it he leaves handsome bequests to all his employes. The cashier receives £5,000, each clerk gets £500, the managereses of departments £500 each, female workers with thirty years' service £300, and so forth.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. H. Brierley, Jailor, Yeraoda Central Prison, acts as Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison, during the absence on leave of Captain G. C. Laing, I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District and Division vice Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd April.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, on return from leave, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Thana, and on the departure of Mr. F. L. Goldsmid on leave, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days to be followed by special leave for three months and eight days.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I. C. S., on return from leave, acts as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Karachi, pending further orders.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., Collector of Sholapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., acts as Collector of Nasik and Member and President of the District Local Board vice Mr. A. Bonus, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Sholapur, and Member and President of the District Local Board during the absence of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., on leave.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 5th March.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I. C. S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 18th March.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Assistant Conservator of Forests, S. D., Kanara, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Lower Standard on the 17th March.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, passed an examination in Gujarat according to the Higher Standard on the 18th March.

Mr. F. A. Iogle, Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, passed on 15th March an examination in the Acts prescribed in Government Resolution No. 3236, dated 11th May 1901.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., is re-appointed Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust.

Mr. J. Adam, F.C.H., is appointed a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Anderson.

The Reverend J. A. Sellar, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, is allowed furlough for one year from the 5th instant.

The Reverend G. E. Nicolls, M.A., on return from leave, is appointed Chaplain of Karachi.

The services of the Reverend F. E. D. Cobbold, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from date of being relieved.

The Reverend C. E. C. de Coetlogon, M. A., Chaplain of Ahmedabad, becomes Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, vice the Reverend J. A. Sellar.

The Reverend S. Leigh Lye, B.A., becomes Chaplain of Ahmednbad.

The Reverend H. S. Coles acts as Garrison Chaplain from the date of departure from Bombay of the Reverend S. Leigh Lye.

The Honourable Mr. E. Giles, M. A. (Oxon) Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days in combination with furlough for six months and three days from the 1st June.

Major L. F. Childe, M.B. (Lon.), L.M.S., becomes Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College.

Major C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B. S. (Lon.), I. M. S., is appointed Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College.

Captain C. C. Sweenhan is transferred from the supernumerary list of the Burma Railway Volunteer Corps to the active list of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 1st January 1902.

Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, M. B., L. M. S., becomes Professor of Physiology, Histology, and Hygiene, Grant Medical College.

Mr. C. W. Chitty, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, does duty as President of the Tribunal of Appeal vice Mr. N. C. Macleod, resigned, for the unexpired portion of the latter's term of office.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S. Chief Secretary to Government Revenue, Financial, Famine and Separate Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for five months.

Senior Assistant Surgeon D. Cardoz acts as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, vice Dr. A. M. Elliot, M. B. C. S., pending further orders.

Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I. M.S., becomes Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar.

Major L.F. Childe, M.B., I. M. S., becomes First Physician, Jamsedji Jijibhai Hospital.

Major J. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.Sc. (Lon.), I. M. S., becomes Second-Physician, Jamsheoji Jijibhai Hospital, and Registrar, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

Captain W. G. Liston, I. M. S., has been granted leave out of India for six months, with effect from the 11th January under the leave rules for the Indian Staff Corps.

DEPARTURE OF AN OFFICIAL FROM URAN.

Uran, or more correctly speaking Mora Bandar across the harbour, was en fete on Monday. The occasion was the departure of Mr. Edward Carrol for Bombay en route to Europe on his retirement. Mora Bandar, it may be necessary to say, is the place at which all the country liquor called Mowa is distilled and exported. There are about nineteen distilleries scattered along the foreshore of Mora Bandar, known to the general public as Uran, but the village of Uran is really some three and-a-half miles distant from the landing place at Mora. The distilleries at Mora are all in the hands of Parsee capitalists, and they manufacture the Mowa liquor not alone for consumption in Bombay City, but throughout the Presidency.

The whole population at Mora lives and trives on this industry. Leaving aside the Parsee Colony the people are of the Kolee caste. When it became known to the distillers that Mr. Carrol was about to leave for good, a reception committee was organized to give him a suitable send off. Mr. Carrol has been supervisor of these distilleries for over 22 years. He was a very active member of the Mora Municipality. When the plague first broke out in Mora he, by example and precept, showed the people how to protect themselves by being inoculated, and as a member of the local Municipal Committee did yeoman service in keeping the place clean. The Parsee and Marathee school houses bear testimony to his efforts in the cause of education. When Mr. Carrol took over the distilleries the revenue from the liquors then manufactured was eleven lakhs a year. It is now 32 lakhs. There are many causes to account for this, but the main cause is the improved administration of the Abkari Department under the impetus given to it by that able and retired administrator, Sir Charles Pritchard.

A handsome shamiana was erected on the bandar, and refreshments were provided for those who had come to speed the parting guest, these were supplied by Mr. Framji Rastomjee of the well-known Royal Bakery of Cheera Bazaar, and the groups were photographed by Mr. D. Nassarwanji of Kalbadevi Road, as many wished to have some memento of the retiring Superintendent. Mr. and Mrs. Carrol were garlanded by Mr. Pestonji Navroji Mowdawalla, and this brought a pleasant evening's social gathering to a close. Mr. and Mrs. Carrol with many regrets said adieu to their Parsee and Koli friends, who mustered strong, to say God-speed to an old and esteemed friend.

Brigadier General Sir, James Willcocks, K.C.M., G., D. S. O., accompanied by Col. W. H. Riddell A. A. General, proceeded to Deolali on inspection duty, on Wednesday night. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday morning to announce his departure. General Willcocks will return to Bombay to-day when a Salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

GUJARATI SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Our correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad, on April 1, says:—The total deaths registered during the week ending Thursday last, was 263 as against 275 of the previous week. Of these 177 persons died from fever, 28 from chest diseases, 26 from tetanus and the rest from various other causes. Ninety-nine births were recorded during the same week. One case of cholera had been recorded, but it was held doubtful afterwards. No case of plague had occurred during the week.

It seems that the summer has set in earlier this year, as the thermometer has gone up to 109 degrees in the shade. The beginning of this hot weather appears awful. If it continues like this, then it is apprehended, that the regular season will be unbearable.

The number of famine stricken people working on the relief works of the district amounts to more than 43,000, and those supported in the poor houses nearly 17,000.

A gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Native, took place, on Wednesday last, in the Premabhai Hall, of the Guzerat Vernacular Society, under the presidency of Mr. C. J. Coverton, B.A., Educational Inspector for the Northern Division. The occasion was the first annual prize distribution of the Ahmedabad Blind School, which is conducted under the superintendence of Dr. Nilkanthrai Dayabhai Chatrapati. Dr. Nilkanthrai is a Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay University, and is himself a blind man. Formerly he was an assistant surgeon in the Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Presidency. Having unfortunately lost his eye-sight in 1893, he had to resign the service. Being a man, full of vigour and energy, he opened a school for the blind in his own house, when he began with only three children. Now the number of pupils receiving instruction has increased to eight, six of whom are boys and two girls. Dr. Nilkanthrai has adopted the Braille system of teaching the Guzerati alphabet, which is almost equivalent to the English system, now in vogue in Great Britain and Ireland.

With the assistance of Rao Saheb Madhavlal Harilal Desai, B. A. Head Master of the Ahmedabad Training College, Dr. Nilkanthrai was able to procure the First Book of English from England and by following the method adopted in the book, he was able to teach the First Book of Guzerati on the same plan. The Braille system consists of dots, large and small, which are in this place, made of steel, for the convenience of blind prople, who, by feeling with their fingers, can make out, which letter of the alphabet it is. As the result of the instruction Dr. Nilkanthrai has been able to show that his pupils can read and write Guzerati and work arithmetical sums also. Some are able to thread needles and sew and hem. Others have learnt to draw out straight chips of cane, remove both tie knots and weave boxes. Within the period of a year and a half, the children in the school have made remarkable progress under their able instructor. Only a few months ago, the local Municipality resolved to give a grant of Rs. 50 per month for the support of the school. Mr. Coverton also has promised to use his influence with the Director of Public Instruction to get a small monthly grant from the Government. Prizes were given to the pupils and the teachers who had been giving lessons in weaving and sewing—A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings of the evening.

The annual social gathering of the present and former pupils of the Guzerat College was held yesterday, when there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The programme of the evening was a very entertaining one, and consisted of recitations, dialogues and dramatic pieces selected from well-known English authors. The part performed by the students in various characters on the occasion, was very creditable to the professors of the College.

The subscription to the National Congress fund has already amounted to nearly Rs. 5,000. It is very likely that Ahmedabad will be able to make up Rs. 12,000 in all, as the sheetias, who have all promised, will make large donations in aid of the fund. The rest of the sum, to make up Rs. 30,000, will come out from the people and princes of Kathiawar, who are also willing to subscribe to the fund. The "Working Committee" consists of 80 members, with Messrs. Govindrao Patil, Ramanbhai Manipatram, Chimanlal Thakore, Jivanlal Desai and Dr. Joseph Benjamin as Secretaries.

DARING OUTRAGE AT GALLE.

EUROPEAN LADY STABBED BY HER SERVANT.

A most daring outrage, says the "Times of Ceylon," was perpetrated about 7-30 on the evening of March 26 in the very heart of the Fort, when Mrs. Watt, wife of Driver Watt of the Ceylon Government Railway was severly stabbed by her manservant a lad of about 18 or 20 years of age. Mr. Watt worked the evening train, and it appears that at about half-past 7 Mrs. Watt closed the door as usual and retired. Shortly afterwards the neighbours were roused by the hideous cries of Mrs. Watt appealing to her boy to spare her. There being only one servant in the house, great anxiety was felt for the lady and Police assistance was immediately requisitioned. There was no Constable on beat, and the residents of Light House Street had to run to the Police Station for assistance. As the man sent said he could not act without instructions, Superintendent Collette was appealed to and he at once came to the spot and with the assistance of Messrs. Mordaner, Ludowyk & Rogers and W. Jansz of the Arabian Press and others forced an entrance by breaking open the door. On entering it was found that the lights which were seen burning from without had all been extinguished but the feeble cries of Mrs. Watt emanating from a back room attracted the attention of those who entered, and by the aid of a lamp which they lit Mrs. Watt was discovered lying in a corner whither she had apparently been dragged, and besmeared with blood. Fearing that the culprit would escape, medical aid was sent for and search was made through the house for the man. He was subsequently after much search found on a papaw tree in the compound. He was dragged down and taken before Mrs. Watt who identified the culprit as the person, who had stabbed her. In the man's possession were found several articles of value and the boxes in the house appeared to have been ransacked. Apparently the object of the servant was robbery and the fact that he was seen returning to the house in an advanced state of intoxication prove to a degree that he was prepared to accomplish this even by violence. Near the wounded lady was found a table knife besmeared with blood. Dr. E. Ludovici arrived soon after the capture of the delinquent and attended to Mrs. Watt as far as possible, till the arrival of Dr. Pestonjee, the Judicial Medical Officer. There were stabs on the side of the neck towards the back of it and on the chest and a slight graze across the throat which, had it been deep, would undoubtedly have proved fatal. The lady's condition is being considered serious. Rev. Father Coreman, Rev. M. J. Burrows and Rev. J. Spaar were summoned and with the assistance of the neighbours, her wounds were dressed, and about 10-30 she was removed to the Civil Hospital. Dr. Pestonjee and several friends accompanying the conveyance. The deepest sympathy is felt for the unfortun

ALLEGED MURDER OF AN INFANT.

OOJEE, a Gujerati woman, was placed at the bar, before his lordship and a special jury, charged with having, on the 10th February last, committed murder by cutting the throat of her newly-born male child, and with having concealed its body after death. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. J. J. Guzdar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jinnah for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled:—

SPECIAL JURY,

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Mr. A. L. Coverton,	Mr. Breslauer.
T. H. Hannan.	F. W. Gymer
J. Dent.	K. H. Elsworthy.
C. M. Rees.	L. B. Ker.

The Advocate General, in opening the case for the prosecution said that the accused resided with her father and her two children in a house at Nagdevi. She had been a widow for the last nine years. Last year another man had been living in the same room with the accused, but he had left for his native country some six months before the occurrence, which formed the subject matter of the trial. On the 10th February, the father of the accused was sitting in the passage outside her room, from which her two children were also absent. On one of the latter, a girl returing home, she found the door of the room locked up from inside. Some female neighbours then looked through the partition dividing their room from Oojee's, and then saw the accused in the room with a newly born child near her. Later on information was given to the police, who, on searching the place, found the child's body with its throat cut concealed under some planking on the loft. They also found a blood-stained knife. The Advocate-General said that Medical evidence would show that the child had lived, and reminded the jury that, if they found the evidence insufficient to convict the woman of the murder, they could find her guilty of concealing the body after death.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner said she wished to make a statement. She did not kill the child, it was born dead. She took the knife to cut the cord which was entangled round the head of the child. She removed the cord. She fell down, and remained unconscious for some time.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said there could be no doubt now that it was the prisoner who committed the offence. She admitted that it was her child. It was difficult to believe her statement that she caused the cut by an accident, or that she fell down with the knife in her hand. The balance of evidence, said the learned counsel, was in favour of the fact that the child was born alive, and the jury must come to the conclusion that the child breathed, and that the knife was used after the child was born alive. Should the jury be of that opinion, it would be their duty to find the accused guilty of murder however unpleasant the task might be to them.

Mr. Jinnah, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, placed before them those points which he considered told most in favour of the accused. He said without meaning to make any unfair insinuation that Dr. Powell's examination was careless at any rate Counsel urged that the death of the child was purely an accident. At any rate the matter was surrounded with uncertainty, and counsel asked the jury to give his client the benefit of the doubt which was sure to arise in respect of both charges.

His lordship, in summing up the case pointed to the principal points to which the jury should direct their attention. First, they must be satisfied upon the evidence that the child was born alive, that it breathed and that it was alive when its throat was alleged to have been cut. Dr. Powell had told them that he found scales of blood round the throat of the child, and that from certain indications, he was of opinion that the child must have been alive when its throat was cut. It was for the jury to say whether the child was alive when it met its death, and to what cause was its death due. The main question was whether the child's throat was cut by the accused.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder with a strong recommendation to mercy. The foreman added that, in the opinion of the jury, Dr. Powell had given his evidence in a very straightforward manner.

The Chief Justice, in addressing the prisoner said: I pass upon you the lightest sentence I can, and taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury, I sentence you to transportation for life.

ADMINISTERING DHATURA POISON.

Rao Dhondee was charged before his lordship and a common jury with administering dhatura with intent to cause hurt and Rowjee Babajee with abetment of the offence, Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the Crown, and Mir Asan Ali for No. 2. No. 1 was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Bahadurjee in opening the case said that the two accused were workmen in a certain mill in Bombay and were boarding with other people who would be called as witnesses. On the 10th of March last the second accused asked the complainant if he would go and have a drink with him at a grogshop. The complainant agreed to the proposal and when they left the mill in the evening, they went in the direction of a certain grogshop. But before they arrived there, the second accused asked the complainant to wait near a certain police station at Dadur and said that he was going home to leave his "lota" and would soon return to the place. In the meantime the first accused turned up and asked the second accused where the complainant was when the latter said that he had gone to leave his lota at his house. The complainant then returned, and they proceeded in the direction of the grogshop, the first accused preceding the party. The second accused bought a bottle of liquor which was consumed between themselves and another man named Laxman, a shoe maker, who joined them at the shop. The first accused then suggested the idea of purchasing some sweat meat and sharing it between them. Some sweat meat which was brought in three different packets, was then distributed. The second accused then went away first and the first accused and the complainant together. When they started for home, the complainant felt giddy, and dropped down unconscious in the field, where he was found the next morning by a man who happened to pass through it. The complainant was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he did not regain consciousness until the following evening.

Dr. W. B. George, House Surgeon to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital gave evidence of the condition of the complainant when he was admitted into the hospital.

Dr. Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser, was examined as to the effects of dhatura.

The case was then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" DEFAMATION CASE.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday afternoon, the hon. Mr. Justice Starling said that he had heard that certain remarks made by him in the "Rast Goftar" case had been reported in the papers as if they were a judgment or a decision, and he wished to state that what he said was only the impression which he had of the matter after reading the pleading, and was not intended to be in any way a judgment or decision, but merely an impression.

Mr. Inverarity said that his lordship could not very well have expressed any opinion, as he had not heard anything of the case. His client had desired him to mention the matter to his lordship, but he advised him it was not worth while to do so.

Mr. Justice Starling said the reporters sometimes treated a remark as if it was a judgment.

The matter then dropped.

MR. STEPHEN A RALLI.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Stephen A. Ralli, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, which took place in London in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and of which intelligence was received in Bombay by wire yesterday. Mr. Ralli had never visited Bombay. For the best part of his life he had been conducting the business of the firm in London, where he resided. One of his sons was engaged, as an officer in the Lancers Regiment, in the South African campaign, and died of enteric last year at Kronstadt. Another son of his is engaged in business in Australia. Mr. Ralli leaves behind him his widow, one son, and four daughters. Out of respect to his memory, the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Bombay were closed yesterday. The office of Messrs. Graham and Co., Messrs. Wallace and Co., Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., and some other offices were also closed for the same reason.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of Life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

CHARGE OF KEEPING FEROCIOUS DOGS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dr. Hormusji Limjibboy Battlivalia, a resident of Worlee appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector Canty of the Bombay Police, charging him with omitting to take such order with his dogs as was sufficient to guard against any possible danger to human life, Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. C. J. Mistry, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector Canty in his information stated that a complaint had been made to him in writing by Mr. Nusserwanji Ardeshir H. Wadia, who resides on Cleveland Hill, Worlee, that the defendant possessed three ferocious dogs and that on the evening of the 14th March last while Mr. Wadia with the members of his family was driving home, the animals rushed at the carriage and frightened the occupants so much that they were in danger of being thrown over the embankment. The next day Mr. Wadia again complained that the animals attacked his cook and bit him on his right forearm and right thigh. Inspector Canty made enquiries and ascertained that there had been negligence on the part of Dr. Battlivalia and that he had committed an offence under section 289 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Wadia gave evidence, which bore out the statement made by Inspector Canty in his information. In cross-examination Mr. Wadia admitted that he had not been on friendly terms with the defendant for the last six months. For years the dogs had been molesting him. He was not present when the cook was bitten. He was sure that the dogs which rushed at his carriage belonged to the defendant.

Mr. Wadia's cook N. DeSouza deposed that he was bitten by the defendant's dog, when he was going to Dr. Shavakshah's bungalow.

Dr. Battlivalia in his defence denied that his dogs were ferocious and if required, he would produce a certificate from a duly qualified veterinary surgeon to prove it. The dogs were taken care of by his dog boy. He kept them always chained not because they were ferocious but because two of his dogs had died of poison and one was bitten by a rabid dog. There was a number of stray dogs at Worlee. Had there been no ill feeling between him and Mr Wadia such a matter would not have been brought before the Court.

Dr. Shavakshah Battivalia gave evidence on behalf of the defendant. Witness stated that on the day in question Mr. Wadia's cook brought him note, when he told the cook not to pass through the defendant's compound, as there was ill-feeling between the parties. The dogs were not ferocious and marks on the person of the cook were not the marks of a dog's bite but they were nail marks.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that it had been proved that an ill-feeling existed between the two parties, Dr. Battlivalia had given explicit orders to Mr. Wadia's servants not to pass through his compound and if he did so he had to thank himself for the injury. No outsiders had complained against the dogs and if they were ferocious some complaint would have been made to the Police. The court therefore held that the dogs were not ferocious and acquitted the defendant.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

THE Bombay correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—The Bombay Legislative Council met last week, and the Police Bill was read a second time. Some of its objectionable provisions have been dropped, but the others remain. The most objectionable ones were attacked by the non-officials led by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. Hereafter the Bombay Police would be able to stop music "in any place" even in a private house or temple, provided a written complaint is made to the Police Commissioner that it "is a nuisance on account of the illness, or on account of the interruption of the ordinary occupation and pursuits of any person close by." Mr. Mehta proposed an amendment to drop the provision relating to the ordinary occupation of the neighbour. Sir Charles Ollivant opposed it with success. This is progress with a vengeance. We are now civilized indeed. A familiar instance occurs to us. There is an Arya Samaj building in Girgaon. It adjoins a Vaishnava temple where every evening bells are rung and great noise is made at the time of the "puja." Ordinarily lectures are given in the hall at about the same time. Often times, it has happened, that the ringing of the bells in the temple made it impossible to continue the lecture. Now the Police Bill has come to the rescue of the Arya Samajists. They have only to give a written complaint, and the idolators in the neighbourhood would be ordered to put a stop to what Sir Charles Ollivant would call a libel on music. It is, perhaps, not unlikely that the Commissioner would say that where Indians are in the neighbourhood, Indian music cannot be a nuisance. So in the result this provision would, as the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas well put it, "very likely be exercised in favour of rich and influential people and the poor would be deprived of their enjoyment and recreation."

A REMARKABLE TIGER STORY.

A SENSATIONAL but apparently well authenticated story comes from a village some fifteen miles east of the river, says the "Rangoon Times." It appears that a woman and her daughter were working in the early morning in a small path of cultivation close to the jungle and within half a mile of the village. They had placed an infant wrapped in a cloth to sleep at the side of the field. The elder woman, who was the infant's mother, happening to look up from her work was horrified to see a large tiger stalk out of the jungle, seize the infant by the cloth round it, and proceed to carry it away. With a scream the mother dashed towards the animal and snatching the child, actually tore it away from the brute, which seemingly too astonished to resent this unlooked-for assault, stood still and made no reprisals. The mother fled with the child but had not got far before the tiger, recovering from his surprise, bounded towards her, but was met by the daughter who struck at it with her hoe, hitting it on the head, and although hurled to the ground herself, recovered shortly to find she had only received a few scratches and that the tiger had disappeared. The most extraordinary part of the story is, however, that the tiger was found dead at a few hundred yards from the same spot, two or three days later, with a fractured skull. As a proof of the story a very mangled tiger skin has been produced, but it has evidently been taken from a lately killed animal. The local Nimrods poon-pooh the whole story.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1204—E F Nicholson—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Jehangir Maneekjee Cursetjee—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1183—In person—Abdool Rahim Camroodin vs N C Macleod.
1191—Payne G S and M—Kursondas Ramdas Bhanjee and another vs George Robinson and Co.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1837-01—Little and Co—Bertram Shinwell and another vs Kersondas Kallanjee—Bhaishanker E and G.
241-9226-00—Payne G S and M—Chamjee Parbat and others vs Mawjee Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
1122-02—Hajee Ajam Goolam Hoosein vs The Bombay Persia S N Co—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co. vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
28-02—Payne G S and M—Iejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
611-01—Pestonji R and K—Bhaai widow vs Ganji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-00—F P Pavri—Furdunji Shapurji Madons vs Bazonjee Shapurjee Madon—M D and J Part heard.
350-02—Khunderao and S—Damodhar Govindjee vs Liladhur Murarjee—Payne G S and M.
782-01—Sorabjee and J—Hari Nihal vs Vithaldas Pranjeewandas—Mansukhlal J and M.
437-99—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersi and another—Mulla and M.
815 00—Mulla and M—Ahmed bin Esmail vs Ibrahimchand—Edgelow G and W.
757-01—Smetham B and M—D D Nackwa and other vs Dewichund Sawajee—In person.
198-01—Muljee G and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhur vs Rukhmabai Abas Angoolibai widow and other CL and O and M J and H
662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gamand and other vs Jewan Mangoila Gawand another—H M and M (for postponement).
883-00—Mantre and B Pandhrinath Balcrishna vs Shantaram Balcrishna and other Little and Co and M and B
237-97—Thakurdas and Co Goolraj Doongersey vs Doongersey Gododia H M and M.

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A KOLHAPORE PROPERTY DISPUTE.

INTERESTING PICTURE OF NATIVE LIFE

A QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS BY EXECUTORS.

A DISPLAY OF FORCE.

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

ORDERS were then given by Tai Maharaj to Mr. Nagpurkar and Mr. Ghoravdekar to proceed with preparations for the adoption of Bala Maharaj to take place next day, and invitations were issued to various persons to attend the adoption ceremony on 15th July, including various European officers in the Poona Cantonment.

Near midnight however Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak arrived with others, and the keys of the street door being secured and a guard of Bhayas (foreign mercenaries) placed to prevent ingress or egress, except to Mr. Tilak's friends, the private residence of Tai Maharaj became mobbed by the latter in the small hours between midnight and 5 a. m. Amongst the persons who obtained admission during that period of the night and are described by Mr. Tilak as having come unsolicited to his assistance are the following:—Messrs. Gangatrao Sathe, N. C. Kelkar, Dattopant Behare, Ex Professor Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe (Editor of the "Kal" newspaper), Nana Dandwate, Ban Gokhale, Shejwalkar Shastri, Tarabadkar Gosavi, Shankarrao Godbole and four or five estate karkuns and Bala Saheb Natu and Keshavrav Dalvi.

None of these were called by the three opposing executors to contradict the witnesses for Tai Maharaj. It is not alleged and need not be supposed that any of the above persons invaded the privacy of Tai Maharaj's bed room, but they must have some personal knowledge of what occurred in other parts of the wada during that night.

INVASION OF A LADY'S BEDROOM.

As to the occurrences inside and outside the bed room of Tai Maharaj the evidence of that lady herself and of Pandit Maharaj, and Bala Maharaj and of Mr. Nagpurkar is met nearly by the evidence of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak himself, given in such a prevaricating and untruthful manner as to deprive its half-hearted denials of credit. He does not dispute that the three Maharajas were turned into the street and that forcible means were resorted to prevent the adoption of Bala Maharaj taking place, but he denies what credible witnesses assert and Mr. Khaparde has avoided coming into this Court to contradict, that Mr. Nagpurkar was confined in the office room of the wada, and when Pandit Maharaj refused to comply with a notice to depart at 5-30. a. m. his apartment and his brother Bala were invaded by Mr. Tilak and others and threats of serious violence used and Bala Maharaj was assaulted, and when Tai Maharaj had taken Bala Maharaj and his mother into her own bedroom before 5 a. m., Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde forced themselves into her bedroom and laid hands upon Bala Maharaj when Tai Maharaj was holding his arm and dragged him out, and the Maharajas were then hustled into the court yard and turned into the street.

The street door was then locked and Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde were occupied for some time in turning away the guests whom Tai Maharaj had invited to attend the adoption ceremony of Bala Maharaj.

Pandit Maharaj to whom Tai Maharaj had appealed for protection as he was leaving her, applied at once to the Police and Inspector Jefferies and Chief Constable Kamte reached Tai Maharaj's residence about 9 a. m. and found the street door locked and guarded. After some delay Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde refused admittance, and the former addressing the Police through the wicket refused to allow access to Tai Maharaj making three false statements, namely, that the wada was their house, that Tai Maharaj was a minor and that they were her guardians under an order of Court. Pandit Maharaj then laid an information before the City Magistrate who did not take action to get Tai Maharaj released.

On 17th July Kumbhojkar arrived and took up his residence with Mr. Tilak and Mr. Khaparde in Tai Maharaj's wada, the street door being kept locked and the orders to Mr. Tilak's guard at the door being that no one was to pass without the permission of Mr. Khaparde.

The three opposing executors Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde and Kumbhojkar, then directed their efforts to get Mr. Nagpurkar to withdraw his protesting minute of 18th June 1901 already referred to and to get Tai Maharaj to sign a yadi to the Kolhapore Darbar to cancel her request for sanction to adopt Bala Maharaj and to get Mr. Nagpurkar to join them in their representations to the Agent of Government. Meanwhile Tai Maharaj and Nagpurkar were kept in close confinement in the wada, but the former managed to attract attention through a bathroom window and communicated to Mr. Gadre, then her plan of escaping when on Thursday 18th July she expected, according to custom to worship at the Rama temple in the Maharaj garden. This was frustrated as she was not allowed to leave the wada.

Threats were resorted to that Mr. Nagpurkar would be prosecuted for criminal breach of trust if he and Tai Maharaj opposed the other executors. These three other executors affected to dismiss Mr. Nagpurkar on 19th July and demanded that he should make over charge and hand over ornaments of considerable value which Tai Maharaj claims to keep in safe custody at the wada.

On the morning of 20th July a written refusal (Exh. 64) was given to Mr. Nagpurkar's request to leave the wada in order to take advice (Ex. 65). Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde that same morning 20th July went to the City Magistrate about 11 a. m. and laid a criminal information against Mr. Nagpurkar of criminal breach of trust in respect of the very ornaments they had failed to get possession of.

Tai Maharaj then consented to sign a yadi shown to her by Mr. Kumbhojkar, asking the Kolhapur Darbar to treat her application for sanction to adopt Bala Maharaj as not needing action to be taken because the idea of taking in adoption was postponed. The street door was still kept locked and Mr. Tilak's guard remained posted.

About 2-30 p. m. that 20th July, officials from the office of the Agent of Government arrived and "happening" by a curious coincidence to meet Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde in the street, entered when the street door was opened, and delivered to Tai Maharaj a yadi sanctioning adoption of Bala Maharaj from the Kolhapore Darbar and a note (Exh. 91) appointing a date and hour for an interview with the Agent of Government. They also took her verification of a written statement made by Pandit Maharaj that she was kept in confinement in the wada (Exh. 103.)

Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde withdrew their criminal complaint against Mr. Nagpurkar that very afternoon and themselves vacated the wada the same night, but the guard at the street door remained.

A narrative of the Aurangabad journey and alleged adoption of Jagannath had been prepared at Mr. Tilak's direction for submission to the Agent of Government but this was not signed by Mr. Nagpurkar. This document was also forwarded to the Agent of Government and has; Mr. Tilak says, been destroyed after he had altered it and got hundred copies printed for distribution to H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapore and various pleaders and others, under the signature of Mr. Tilak alone. It appears as an affidavit 45-100 in Suit No. 358 of 1901 in the Court of the F. C. Sub-judge the record in which was called for and has been before the Court during the trial of the revocation proceedings.

On the 21st July various locks and inner doors were removed by the Estate Karkuns who took their orders from Mr. Tilak instead of from Dr. Nagpurkar from about the 15th July and the street door no longer remained locked, but the guard posted by Mr. Tilak.

COMPLAINT TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

On 22nd July Tai Maharaj visited the Agent of Government and made a written statement. After she had been referred in reply to this and other yadies on the record, to her friends and legal advisers for advice, and after she had been advised by a pleader that her personal attendance in a criminal Court would be necessary if she made a criminal charge of wrongful confinement, she on the advice of a pleader filed her application for revocation of probate on the 29th July. On August 1, she executed a general power of attorney to Mr. Ghotawdekar. On the 3rd August she got rid of the Estate Karkuns and Mr. Tilak's "bhayas" at the street door, by putting her own lock on the door, when the Karkuns and two of the three door keepers had temporarily gone, leaving the office room in the wada and the office boxes locked.

On the 5th August Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak upon information which if it was not imaginary must have been easy to disbelieve, laid a criminal charge in the Court of the City Magistrate under Sec. 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code that Tai Maharaj had collected an unlawful assembly, and asked for its dispersal. This was followed by a Police visit on 5th August when Inspector Jefferies found no unlawful assembly, even after a Police search inside Tai Maharaj's private residence, see (Exh 23) and no indication of any fear of a breach of the peace unless Mr. Tilak resorted to force to get access for himself or the Estate Karkuns into the Wada premises again. But the Police Inspector turned out Tai Maharaj's own door keepers and allowed only her stable men to guard the door and made a list of the inmates who were to remain in Tai Maharaj's private residence.

This was followed by other Police visits in concert with Mr. Tilak in which attempts were made to obtain under colour of Magisterial and Police authority possession "in a peaceable manner" of the ornaments, and estate records and papers in the Wada. These attempts were unsuccessful, and the estate Karkuns who appeared to have been hanging about ready to regain access if possible, were also prevented from regaining a footing in the wada.

On 15th August Mr. Tilak went to Kolhapore and was followed on 17th August by Tai Maharaj who formally adopted Bala Maharaj at Kolhapore on 19th August without the consent of Mr. Tilak. The name of Bala Maharaj being changed from Shinivas to Harihar. "During my stay in Kolhapore" (says this witness Tai Maharaj) "I did not suffer any molestation and my privacy was respected. There were no applications to Magistrates making criminal charges against me or Nagpurkar, no Police visits to my residence to demand anything. No threats of forcible interference were resorted to by Tilak.

On the 3rd September 1901 the three opposing executors Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde and Kumbhojkar, without any previous application being made to the District court for orders as to their disagreement with the fourth executor, Mr. Nagpurkar, took it upon themselves to file a suit No. 358 of 1901 in the court of the F. C. Sub Judge of Poona against Tai Maharaj, Nagpurkar and Bala Maharaj. In this suit the true opposing executors styled themselves executors of the will of Baba Maharaj and next friends of a minor Jagannath Wasudev Pandit Maharaj alleging that the laters was adopted at Aurangabad on 27th June 1901 by Tai Maharaj, with the advice of Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde and Kumbhojkar and further alleging that the adoption of Bala Maharaj was invalid and that Mr. Nagpurkar had colluded with Tai Maharaj to get Bala Maharaj adopted.

On the 15th October the District Court ordered that the statement of account required by section 98 of the Probate and Administration Act (as to the filing of which after grant of probate there had been great delay) should be filed by the four executors to whom the grant of probate had been made.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak thereupon made an application Exh. 77 A. to the City Magistrate misrepresenting the nature and contents of the District Judge's order aforesaid, and asked the Magistrate for Police assistance in order to obtain possession of the estate records and papers and account books (which had been left locked up in the office room in the wada since the estate karkuns were got rid of on 3rd August 1901) The City Magistrate authorised Police aid to be given to prevent a breach of the peace, but the Police Inspector recorded the understanding that force was not to be resorted to.

Mr. Tilak, accompanied by Chief Constable Kamte then on 17th October last visited the Maharaj wada when he made an unsuccessful attempt to impose upon Tai Maharaj and to get possession of the estate records aforesaid by falsely asserting that the District Court had ordered their production in Court. When Tai Maharaj was wary enough to say she would first verify that assertion, this further attempt to get possession of the estate records was at once given up by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

It is observed already that on the 19th July last Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde and Kumbhojkar affected to dismiss Mr. Nagpurkar, who is one of the four executors. A general power of attorney has been given by Messrs. Khaparde and Kumbhojkar to Mr. Tilak who has published a newspaper advertisement that Mr. Nagpurkar has been dismissed from post of Karbhari. Notwithstanding the notice of 7th August last given by Tai Maharaj Mr. Tilak has admittedly been doing his utmost to get into possession of the estate whilst Tai Maharaj admittedly inherited from her son in March 1898 and is trying to collect the rents and dues, and to prevent Tai Maharaj from making any recoveries. Up to November 9th, 1901, he had collected Rs. 231 of which 200 was recovered before due date. Estate documents were according to the evidence taken away from the cellar room in the wada by Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde and Kumbhojkar, when they vacated the wada after Tai Maharaj was released from confinement. No list of all the estate papers removed has been yet furnished by them. Notices have been served by Mr. Tilak upon nearly all the estate tenants demanding payment to himself though it is in evidence that all the "Executors" admitted the title of Tai Maharaj after her son died.

COSTLY LITIGATION.

Litigation about the disputed adoption of the testator himself cost several lakhs and Mr. Tilak has professed his readiness to carry on up to the Privy Council at a cost of several lakhs to the Estate or to himself if necessary the litigation about the adoption he alleges of the boy Jagannath, which was begun by suit 358. 1901 without the consent of an executor, Mr. Nagpurkar according to the evidence though every available means of obstructing the management of Tai Maharaj and Mr. Nagpurkar has been restored to by the three opposing executors, and preventing Tai Maharaj realising any income, no provision has been made to enable her to obtain legal advice, or to pay for the litigations forced upon her, or even to prevent property in the wada being seized in execution for outstanding debts.

This application for the appointment of an administrator was made by Mr. Nagpurkar on 20th February last. Though I was several times applied to dispose of this application and it was represented that much loss may be anticipated if the season of harvest is allowed to pass without any collection of rents, I did not wish to decide an application in which one of the parties, Mr. Nagpurkar, though only a formally joined party asks that he may himself be appointed administrator until the pleaders of the parties had been heard on the whole evidence recorded in the case for revocation of Probate and this course was agreed to.

The point taken by Mr. Kelkar for the three opposing executors, is the matter of this application for appointment of an administrator makes it easier to dispose of this application.

He does not show any cause against the appointment of an administrator. He disputes the validity of the adoption of Bala Maharaj and he says that in this matter of the application for the appointment of administrator he does not set up the contention that Tai Maharaj did adopt Jagannath. He concedes that Tai Maharaj became owner when her son died.

As this is the position, taken up by the pleader representing the three opposing executors in the matter of this application to appoint an administrator, the difficulty I would otherwise feel (through the evidence called by the parties in the revocation application and the addresses of their pleaders have been heard) about appointing a party to be administrator entirely disappears. For I think that it follows from the position thus taken up by Mr. Kelkar that Tai Maharaj herself is entitled to be appointed administrator. As she supports Mr. Nagpurkar's application and is herself a purdah lady, she would naturally wish to employ Mr. Nagpurkar as her manager: and if she is later on appointed administrator she will have for her manager an officer working under the orders of the court.

Mr. Nagpurkar has according to the evidence in the proceedings for revocation of probate been the karbari in charge of the estate establishment and actually managed the estate in British territory since the death of the deceased Baba Maharaj and has never been successfully displaced excepting as to a transfer in May 1901 of the management in Belgaum District to Mr. Kumbhojkar.

He is one of the executors to whom Probate of the will of the deceased Baba Maharaj was granted by this court in 1898 and nothing was said against him in this court by the other executors before the application to revoke probate was brought. The evidence recorded in the application for revocation of probate does not disclose that he has abused his trust or shown himself unfit to be appointed administrator The objection taken to him by the three opposing executors is evidently due to his having refused to join them in their efforts to coerce Tai Maharaj into abandoning her intention formed and expressed all along of adopting Bala Maharaj who was objected to by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak mainly on the ground, on the latter's own showing, that it was feared that such an adoption would take the control of the estate funds out of the hands of himself and the other opposing executors who wanted a long minority.

This is evidently the real ground of difference between Mr. Nagpurkar and the three opposing executors, and he is merely a "pro forma" party to the proceedings for revocation of the grant of probate.

For the above reasons I grant this application for the appointment of an administrator "pendente lite" under section 34 of the Probate and Administration Act, there being no dispute as to the need for such an appointment in the interests of the estate, and I appoint Mr. Balwant Martand Nagpurkar to be administrator of the estate of the deceased Baba Maharaj "pendent lite" under section 34 Act V. of 1881. The order as to cost in the application was reserved.

GRIEVANCES OF MATUNGA RESIDENTS.

THE Matunga Residents' Association have forwarded to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, a copy of the petition previously submitted to the Municipal Corporation. They submit that they are not satisfied with the way in which the Trust has commenced its work, that it has not proved to be a success, and that if it goes on its own lines, it will not meet with any success in future.

They state that if instead of squandering millions of rupees in purchasing lands and erecting buildings, the Trust would have secured its object more effectively if it had compelled the owners of such of the buildings in the town of Bombay, as were wholly or partially unfit for human habitation to demolish them or improve them and provided the main part of the city and suburbs with the necessary number of roads.

It is pointed out that the petitioners are, however, glad that the Trust has now folt its own position in the most righteous and proper direction, and has submitted to Government a scheme for bettering Matunga and Dadar, and that Government has mostly sanctioned the same. They express the hope that this work may be expedited.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than any thing else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

THE COMMAND OF THE AIR.

MESSRS. SPENCERS' INVENTION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: The success of M. Santos-Dumont has stimulated Messrs. Spencer and Sons, the well-known balloon manufacturers at Highbury, to construct an air-ship of their own. In general plan it is similar to that of M. Dumont, differing, however, in some details. On request, I was courteously permitted to view the Highbury air-ship, soon to be launched into the ether.

"In what respects," I asked, "does your craft differ from the one that circumnavigated the Eiffel Tower?"

"To begin with, our balloon is fish-shaped, with more prominent shoulders than M. Dumont's. This will confer greater stability than his, the taper of which caused it to pitch and toss, like a dinghy in a choppy sea. Our motor, a petrol one, like his, is 30 horse-power; his was 16. Our propellor is in front, and thus is really a tractor. The rudder is behind, as you see as in M. Dumont's. As for the weight, ours will weigh, so far as the bamboo frame work and motor are concerned, about 400 lbs. To this must be added the weight of the aeronaut, say 200 lbs. Our ship will carry two persons, one, however, being sufficient to navigate her."

"And the speed?"

"Well, the motor fly-wheel is capable of 1,200 revolutions per minute, which will cause the propellor-fan, 10 feet in diameter, to revolve at the rate of 150 revolutions per minute. As for the speed which the ship will achieve through the air, that will depend upon conditions. Everything being favourable, that is to say, a still day or a light air, a speed of 15 miles per hour will be easily attained with the power at disposal."

"And you have presumably built the air-ship yourselves?"

"Certainly. We are balloon manufacturers. The motor, which is known as the Simms motor, is being made by a well-known London firm. Our ship indeed differs in this other important respect from M. Dumont's. It is entirely of British manufacture. It has no part which is not made in England."

"So that when the aerial regatta come off in May or June, it will be England v. the Foreigner?"

"If you like, yes. If Mr. Pearson's offer remains, and the conditions arrived at by him and the Aero Club are such as we can see our way to accept, we shall certainly have our ship in the swim, if that is the word."

"Do you know of any other competitors? Mr. Rolls, of the Aero Club, mentioned 100."

"With due respect to Mr. Rolls, there will certainly not be 100 starters in any London to Birmingham or Crystal Palace to Ranelagh competition. Doubtless there are 100 ideas for air-ships in existence, some of which may have got as far as geometrical design, or the toy-model stage. But the difficulty and cost of manufacture are so great that it is doubtful if even one of these reputed hundred will, to adopt your metaphor, come to the post."

"And when may London expect the launch of your ship?"

"The exact date I cannot fix at the moment. The aerostat itself is ready, and the mechanism and framework can be completed in about a fortnight. Aero-flights are expensive amusements, and it is not easy to find a venue at once suitable and available. But this I think I can promise, that the launch will be in or near London, and will take place before the advent of the machine of our plucky foreign visitor."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 3.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions have taken place from the 1st Dec owing to the reversion of Rao Bahadur Sardhal Govindrao to the first grade of Deputy Asst Political Agents:—Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Bhamaji from the First to the Second Grade; Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai from the First to the Second Grade; Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubh i Thakor from the First to the Second Grade; Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta from the Second to the Third Grade; Khan Bahadur Edulji Desebhai Talati from the Third to Fourth Grade; Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram from the Third to the Fourth Grade; Rao Bahadur Maneckhai Gokaldass from the Fourth to the fifth grade Grade; and Bahadur Narbheram Jamietram from the Fifth to acting Fifth Grade.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In suppression of Govt Notification No. 4638, dated the 6th July and under the provisions of Sec 492 of the Civil Procedure Code, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dolatram Kashiram Pandit, Administrator of Miraj (Junior) State to prosecute or defend, on behalf of the Chief of Miraj (Junior) any suits that may arise in connection with the Chief's immoveable property in the dists of Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Sholapore.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Bierley, Jailor, Yerawda Central Prison, to act as Supt of the Hyderabad Central Prison, during the absence on leave of Capt. C. Laing, I. M. S., or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad vice Mr. H. Page, I. C. S, proceeding on leave; and to direct, under Sec 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to him for trial.

H E in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S. to be Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist and Sessions Division vice Mr. Sorabji Padamji Pestonji.

Under Sec 19 of Act XIV of 1869, H P in Council is further pleased to invest Mr. Roper with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Sholapur-Bijapur dist in the exercise charge of the Collector of Bijapur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur. H E in Council is also pleased to direct, under Sec

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL, the well-known politician and observer, has a very interesting and significant anecdote of Mr. Gladstone in last week's "Tatler." Mr. Russell, who has been brought into association with not only his own, but with the two previous generations of English society through his relatives in the great House of Russell, comments on some of the changes which have come over Society; and one of the changes is the simplification of man's dress. There was a time, as he says, writes P. P. in M. A. P. when gentlemen who respected themselves wore the "rich cut Genoa velvet waistcoat," a solemn frock coat, and a satin stock. In those days, too, the trousers were strapped under the Wellington boots. Now Mr. Gladstone belonged to the period when heavy dressing among men was still to some extent the fashion. For instance, he was a contemporary of Distraeli. He told me himself once that the chief impression he took away from his first meeting with the man destined afterwards to be his most formidable rival, was his extraordinary richness of dress.

And well, indeed, might Mr. Gladstone and anybody else have been surprised and startled by the exterior of Dizzy in his young days. He was singularly handsome, with ringlets of long silken black hair falling down to his shoulders, flashing dark eyes, and a lisp that was at once fashionable and seductive. His dress was even more gorgeous than his appearance. His dress coat was of black velvet lined with white satin; he always wore white kid gloves; from the wrists of his coat depended a long hanging fringe of black silk; and he carried an ivory cane with the handle inlaid in gold, and with a large tassel of black silk depending from it. Even when he went electioneering he did not abandon the dandyism—in fact, dandyism was the mode with all kinds of politicians at this epoch. Tom Duncombe was supposed to be the ne plus ultra of Radicalism in these days, but when he appeared in the House of Commons he could claim to be the best dressed man in London except Count D'Orsay. Duncombe always wore either lavender or straw coloured gloves in the House, while no legislator of our days ever wears gloves in the Chamber itself. The last persons I saw who kept up the old fashion were the late Mr. Childers and the present Lord Glenesk, the owner of the Morning Post.

And thus it was not in the least surprising, that when Dizzy sought the votes of the constituency of High Wycombe, he should take care—especially as he was half a Radical—to be well dressed; and he was. He had cambric on his wrists; lace on his shirt front, his hat band was blue, and his coat was lined with pink silk.

I do not know at the time of writing these lines what is the exact state of the health of Mr. Rhodes; the accounts are so contradictory that it is difficult to say where the truth lies. This fact, however lends a certain disquieting feature, that, Mr. Rhodes has for years declared that he would die soon after fifty, and that he would die of weakness of the heart's action. It is this presentiment which perhaps accounts for his extreme hurry to get along with his projects, a hurry that has brought a good many bad hours, both to himself and to others.

Mr. Rhodes has always been a weakling, in spite of a bulky, almost ponderous physique. Sent as a youth into the sunlight of Africa from his native place Bishop Stortford, when almost dying of consumption, he has had all his life to fight against the physical evils which beset a "poitrinaire." One has only to look at his face to see signs of all this. The cheeks fat almost to flabbiness, the pouches under the eyes, and the general look of unwholesome obesity, suggest constitutional weakness.

At one time (writes a correspondent) I was a great deal at Bishop Stortford, and I met there many who remember Rhodes in his teens. One and all agreed he was not a bright boy. Something of a morose nature, unsociable, and unboylike, he was fond of rambling walks by himself, and he did not care much for games. Backward at school and lazy with his lessons, he showed to the full that mental inertness which comes of physical lassitude rather than from idleness or stupidity. But despite all this, he had none but friends among his father's parishioners for with his quiet shy ways was coupled a gentleness, of heart which showed itself in many ways. He was always fond of pets—ponies, dogs, guinea-pigs, rabbits, birds, anything tameable, a taste, indeed, which he has always retained, as is witnessed in the famous zoo in the park which surrounds his African home.

It is an open secret that he has long cherished the hope that he could re-settle in England. On his return in the early seventies, when he pluckily entered himself at Oriel College, Oxford, he broke down and had to go though he came back and took his degree. Not so long ago a party of his friends—all travellers—were asking each other where they would best like to live. When his turn came, a sad look came into Mr. Rhodes' face, as he said, "Who would not live at home if he could?"

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is not a pleasant man to meet casually. He is uncouth and unsympathetic in manner, and there is in his voice and ways more than a suspicion of impatient arrogance. But his intimates will tell you that he is warm-hearted to the degree of being sentimental. The constitutional weakness brought in its train troubles other than pulmonary, and through a long period of illness he found a friend in Dr. Jameson, born curiously in the same year as himself. The doctor's devotion, medical and personal, earned him Mr. Rhodes's affection, and an extraordinary place in the history of England.

There is, or there was a short time ago, living not far from his Herefordshire house, an old lady who had been nurse to the Rhodes family. Mr. Rhodes had bought the cottage in which she lived, and had taken care that she should want for nothing, and, it is said, he never once failed on his many recent visits to England to run down and visit the old soul, taking with him some—to her—marvellous momento of his African doings.

Groot Schuur, where Mr. Cecil Rhodes is laid up, is an almost exact replica of the old Dutch building destroyed by fire in 1896. It is teak-lined throughout, and this, with the sombre aspect of the heavy furniture and hangings, lends a gloomy appearance to the interior that is not without its charm. The two entrance halls are hung with trophies of the hunting field, with rifles, sporting guns, and various kinds of native weapons and shields. But the great library, where Mr. Rhodes does all his work, is the most interesting room in the place. Here the walls are covered—one had almost written smothered—with books. Here, too, hangs a ragged old Union Jack, facing a Portuguese flag, captured by Rhodesian Pioneers in Manicaland a decade ago.

MR. RHODES has often been summed up by his contemporaries. Someone dubbed him "the high priest of optimism." Rudyard Kipling said he was "the greatest of living men." Mark Twain also thought him "great," and hoped, after his death, to have a piece of the rope as a souvenir. Mr. Justin M'Carthy pronounced him "above all things an adventurer by temperament and by career." Lord Salisbury once remarked in the House of Lords that he "was a gentleman with a considerable force of character." And now Mr. Howard Hensman, who has recently published a Life of Mr. Rhodes (Blackwood), proclaims him "a bundle of inconsistencies," who spends no more than £600 a year on himself, and whose only object in making money is that he may add to the area of the British Empire and develop its new possessions.

It is said that Prince Henry captured America when he used the slang phrase, "cinch." If this is so, America fell an easy victim, for the Prince certainly used the picturesque phrase in an entirely erroneous sense, and it seems strange that the States should consent to have one of its most prized possessions—its slang—trodden underfoot. The Prince went to the Deutsche Verein, and stood while the members were presented to him, this occupying twenty minutes. When it was over, he said laughingly to the president of the club, "That's what you call a 'cinch,'" his familiarity with the slang being, it is stated, very gratifying to the assembled Teutons.

Well, Prince Henry was wrong, and so were his hosts. He had gone through a monotonous and probably fatiguing ceremony, but he had come through smiling, and he called it a "cinch." Now, a "cinch" must necessarily be something in a perspective, something that is in the future but which is a certainty. It is a sporting term, exactly equivalent to our own race-course argot, "a cert." That So-and-so will win its race is a "cert," in England; in America it is a cinch. Sharpers about to pluck a pigeon are sure of their game; their quarry is a "cinch." The term is very low-down slang indeed, but it could never be made to apply in the sense used by Prince Henry. He emerged successfully from a reception, but could not have called it a "cert," after it was over, and "cinch" means exactly the same thing.

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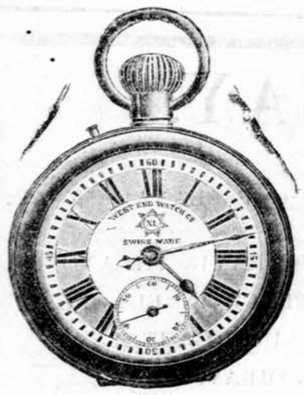

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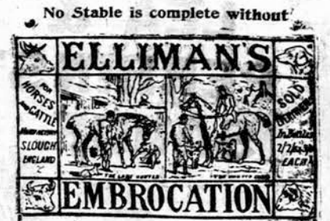

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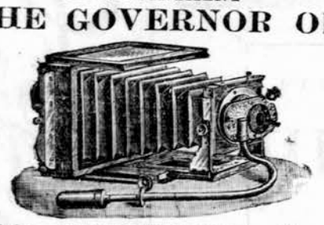

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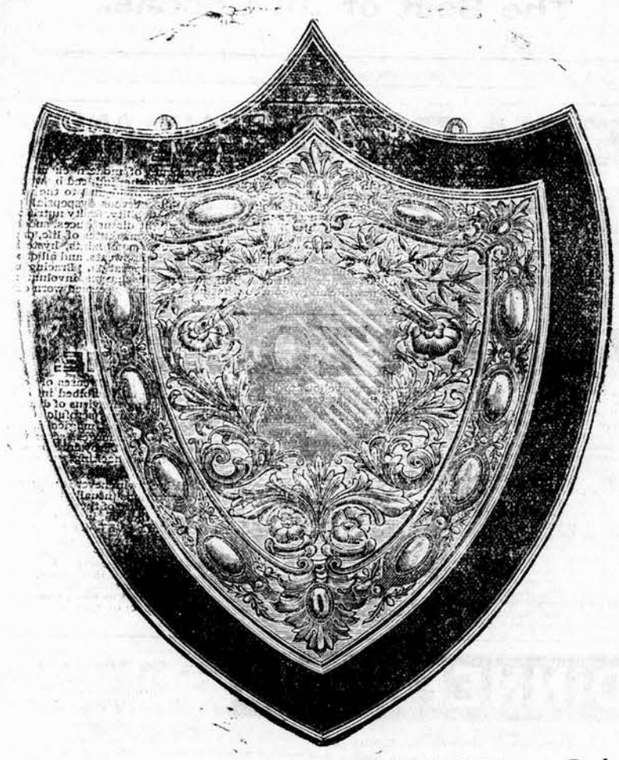

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